Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

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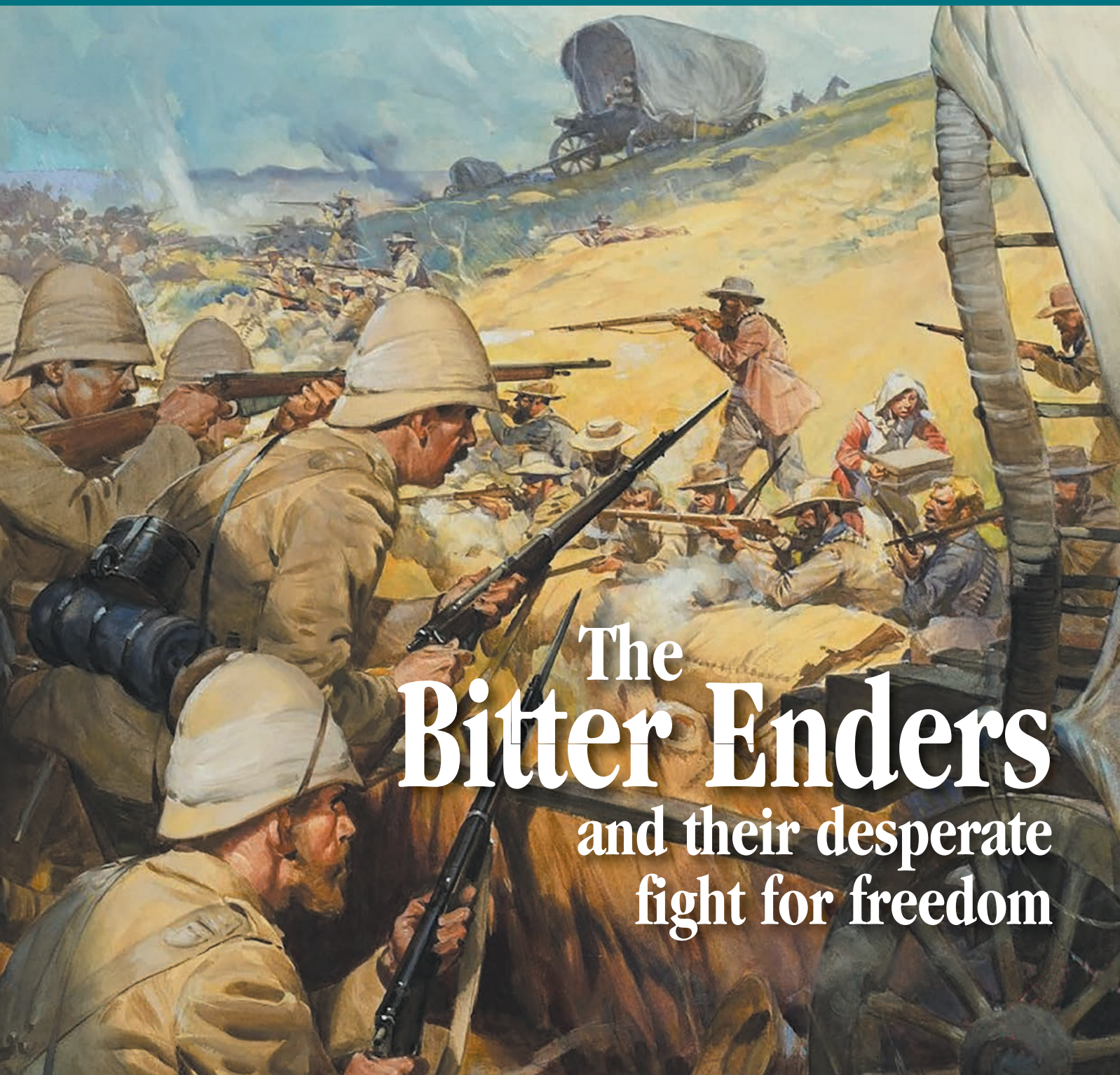
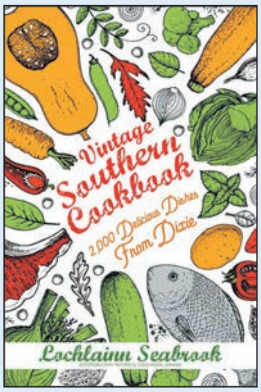
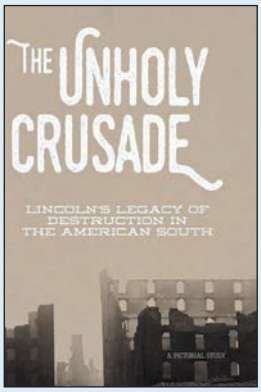
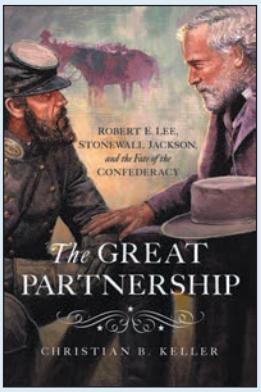


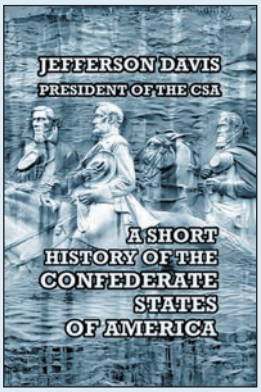
The Bitter Enders

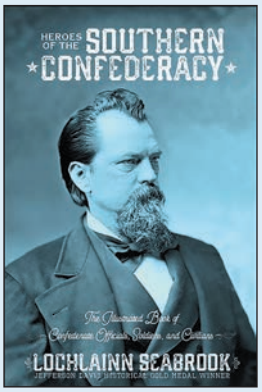
and their desperate fight for freedom











NEW! Southern History Books

Heroes of the Southern Confederacy: The Illustrated Book of Confederate Officials, Soldiers & Civilians

NEW! By Lochlainn Seabrook. Here is your glimpse into the very heart of the Old South. With some 1,200 antique photographs and drawings of Confederates, this invaluable visual volume humanizes the 19th-century Southerner, thereby increasing the reader's understanding of the Confederacy and her people: who they were, what they believed, and why they fought. Contemplate the faces, expressions, and clothing of hundreds of men, women, and children in this unique "you-are-there"-style book that brings home the realities of the "Civil War" through rare pictures dating from the Victorian Era. Where possible, they have been carefully repaired, cleaned and enhanced by the author. Feel the antebellum, bellum and postbellum periods come alive as you peruse the searing portraits of the people who endured one of the world's bloodiest, most destructive and most unnecessary conflicts. Includes images of 430 Confederate generals and a complete list of all 474, plus images of Confederate civilians and lower-ranked soldiers (many still unidentified). The author has also provided a detailed introduction, a full index, an exhaustive bibliography, footnotes and educational appendices. Softcover, 328 pages, #924, *$19.*

Vintage Southern Cookbook: 2,000 Delicious Dishes from Dixie

NEW! What do you get when you mix 19th-century Southern recipes with a 21st-century Southern historian? You get a unique volume entitled *Vintage Southern Cookbook: 2,000 Delicious Dishes From Dixie*, by Tennessee scholar Col. Lochlainn Seabrook! In his campaign to preserve authentic Southern history, Seabrook has compiled thousands of scrumptious old-timey recipes from America's Southland. Spanning 1838 to 1924, the book's recipes provide detailed instructions on how to prepare a wide variety of Southern victuals—most endemic to Dixie, but many borrowed from places as diverse as New England, the West Coast, Europe and Russia. Softcover, 588 pages, #923, *$25.*

The Unholy Crusade: Lincoln's Legacy of Destruction in the American South

NEW! Historian Lochlainn Seabrook reveals in *The Unholy Crusade* that Lincoln's illegal, unnecessary, and merciless destruction of the South and her people is his legacy. This book provides hundreds of 19th-century photos and drawings of the North's four-year demolition of Dixie, ranging from the ransacking and burning of thousands of Southern homes and businesses to the bombing of countless mills, factories, trains, ships, roads, depots, docks, bridges, telegraph lines, warehouses, churches, banks, libraries and even cemeteries. Universities, hospitals, livestock and even family pets were wantonly destroyed by Union troops, as well. Also documents the arrest, abuse, torture, rape and murder of thousands of innocent Southern civilians—of all ages and races. Why did they do it? Softcover, 216 pages, #925, *$18.*

The Great Partnership: Lee, Jackson, and the Fate of the Confederacy

NEW! By Christian Keller. The story of the unique relationship between Lee and Jackson, two leaders who chiseled a strategic path forward against the odds and almost triumphed. Why were Lee and Jackson so successful in their partnership in trying to win the war for the South? What was it about their styles, friendship, even their faith, that cemented them together into a fighting machine that consistently won despite often overwhelming odds against them? *The Great Partnership* has the power to change how we think about Confederate strategic decisionmaking and the value of personal relationships among senior leaders responsible for organizational survival. It has been over two decades since any author attempted a joint study of the two generals. Softcover, 368 pages, #914, *$18.*

A Short History of the Confederate States of America by Jefferson Davis

NEW! By Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America (CSA). Written by the man who was at the very center of the CSA and who held its highest office, this remarkable history tells the story of the rebel republic from its very beginning to its bitter end. It is not an exhaustive story of the War between the States, but rather the events of those times as experienced by Davis. The author deals with the fundamental questions that caused the rupture. He then describes the tumultuous events from 1861 to 1865 as he experienced them: the decision to open hostilities, the total unpreparedness of the South for a war, the reports from the front lines of the turning-point battles and more. He also deals with many of the mythologized crimes of the Confederacy. Completely reset with 203 new footnotes and annotations plus 67 rare illustrations and photographs. Softcover, 552 pages, #921, *$27.*

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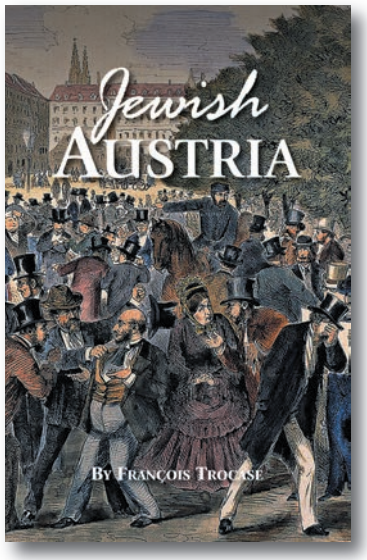
JEWISH AUSTRIA

This is the abridged 1942 edition—completely re-set and illustrated—by Léon de Poncins of François Trocase's remarkable 1899 study of the end of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. *Jewish Austria* provides a crucial insight into the role played by one alien group in the collapse of this venerable Catholic empire at the heart of Europe. More focused than Édouard Drumont's extensive historic survey *La France Juive* (1886), Trocase's work presents an objective and detailed analysis of the economic and social conditions of the Austrian Empire in its last days. Poncins' readable edition of Trocase's thorough investigation of the *modus operandi* of Jewry continues to have an urgent relevance to the socio-economic and political conditions of contemporary Western states. This 97-page book regularly sells for $12.50, but can be yours FREE when you renew your U.S.A. TBR subscription for $56! Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or mail the form below to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. See other renewal offers at www.BarnesReview.com.



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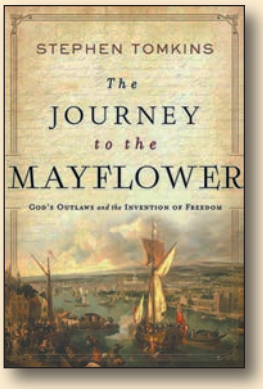

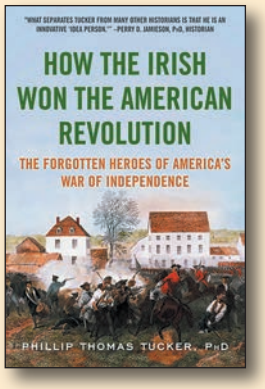

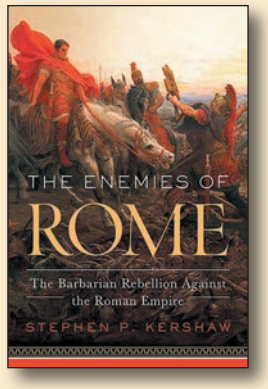

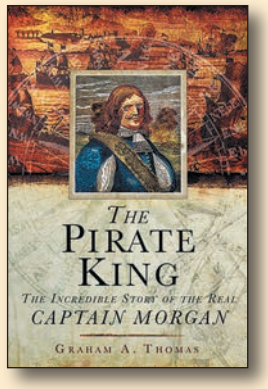

Pilgrims, Irishmen, Barbarians, Pirates!

The Journey to the Mayflower: God's Outlaws and the Invention of Freedom

NEW! By Stephen Tomkins. A detailed history of the far-reaching events in England that led to the sailing of the *Mayflower*. The voyage that took the Pilgrim fathers to the New World was a foundational event in American history, but it began as an English story about religious freedom. The illegal underground movement of Protestant separatists from Elizabeth I's Church of England is a story of subterfuge, danger, arrests, interrogations, prison and executions. It starts with Queen Mary's attempts to burn Protestantism out of England, which created an underground resistance. Later, when Elizabeth's Protestant reformation didn't go far enough, radicals recreated that underground, meeting illegally throughout England, risking prison and death. They then went into exile in the Netherlands and finally to the New World. The story of these early colonists is full of contemporary relevance for anyone interested in the real story of the *Mayflower*. Hardback, 304 pages, #916, *$29*.

How the Irish Won the American Revolution: The Forgotten Heroes of the War of Independence

NEW! By Phillip Thomas Tucker. Irish immigrants were very active in the American Revolution, both on the battlefields and off, and yet their stories are not well known. The important contributions of the Irish on military, political, and economic levels have been long ignored by generations of historians. New evidence has revealed that Washington's Continental Army consisted of a far larger percentage of Irish soldiers than previously thought—between 40% and 50%. Irish contributors such as John Barry, the colonies' foremost naval officer; Henry Knox, an artillery officer and future secretary of war; Richard Montgomery, America's first war hero and martyr; and Charles Thomson, a radical organizer and secretary to the Continental Congress, were all instrumental in carrying out the vision for a free country. Without the Irish, we surely would have lost. Softcover, 432 pages, #895, *$18*.

The Enemies of Rome: The Barbarian Rebellion Against the Roman Empire

NEW! A fresh and vivid narrative history of the Roman Empire from the point of view of the "barbarian" enemies of Rome. History is written by the victors, and Rome had some very eloquent historians. Those the Romans regarded as barbarians left few records of their own, but they had a tremendous impact on the Roman imagination. Stephen Kershaw builds a narrative around the lives, personalities, successes and failures both of the key opponents of Rome's rise and dominance, and of those who ultimately brought the empire down. Rome's history follows a remarkable trajectory from its origins as a tiny village of refugees from a conflict zone to a dominant superpower. But throughout this history, Rome faced significant resistance and rebellion from peoples it regarded as "barbarians." These included freedom-loving Ostrogoths, Visigoths, Goths and Vandals, Central Asian Huns, the fierce Picts and the resilient Scots. Softcover, 508 pages, #892, *$20.*

The Pirate King: The Incredible Story of the Real Captain Morgan

NEW! Graham A. Thomas presents the compelling true story of a Welshman who became one of the most ruthless and brutal buccaneers of the golden age of piracy. The inspiration for dozens of fictionalized pirates in film, television and literature, as well as the namesake of one of the world's most popular rum brands, Capt. Sir Henry Morgan was matchless among pirates and privateers. Unlike most of his contemporaries, he was not hunted down and killed or captured by the authorities. Instead he was considered a hero in England and given a knighthood and eventually made governor of Jamaica. The author reveals a complex and intriguing character—an exceptional military leader whose prime motivation was to amass as much wealth as he could by sacking and plundering settlements, towns and cities up and down the Spanish Main. Softcover, 264 pages, #894, *$16*.

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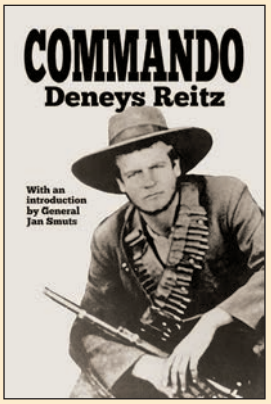

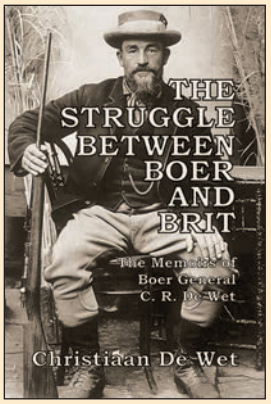

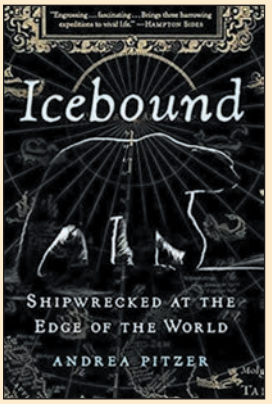

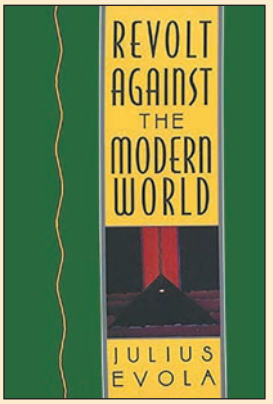

Intriguing New Books from TBR Book Club

Commando

NEW! By Deneys Reitz with an introduction by Gen. Jan Smuts. The incredible true first-person account of life in a Boer commando brigade during the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899–1902), written just a year after the events. The author volunteered at the age of 17, and this dramatic narrative remains one of the best accounts of that conflict. The author describes the opening stages of the war and provides fascinating personal details from the first Boer victories in which he took part to the retreat and occupation of the Boer Republics by the British. Defeated in set-battle, the Boers then resorted to "commando" tactics—the word and military operation in fact originated with them—and, for the next two years, harried the overwhelming British forces seemingly without end. Reitz's book is most significant because it provides the only firsthand account of the famous Boer raid into the British-ruled Cape Colony. This remarkable adventure remains one of the least-known episodes of the war and saw Boer forces drive to the Atlantic Ocean, within sight of Cape Town. Softcover, 328 pages, #918, *$18.*

The Struggle Between Boer and Brit: The Memoirs of Boer General C. R. De Wet

NEW! A new edition of the classic Second Anglo-Boer War memoirs, written by Boer Gen. Christiaan De Wet. Penned just six months after the end of the conflict, De Wet describes the origin of hit-and-run warfare as developed by the Boers against a numerically superior enemy. Apart from the high adventure contained in these pages, this book is also highly valuable as it contains one of the only full transcriptions of the last meetings of the Boer commanders just before the end of the war. In these transcripts, the Boer discussions reveal the desperation of their plight: of having only 15,000 men left in the field against the British quarter of a million men under arms; of the horrendous condition of the Boer women and children in the concentration camps; and of the choice before them: fight to the end and face extermination, or surrender and hope to live to fight another day. It is a classic tale of human spirit, endurance, sacrifice, and suffering, which has lost none of its power and meaning over the last century. This new edition contains the complete original text, and a dramatic biography of the writer. This includes his adventures after the war, which saw him take up arms once again against the government of the Union of South Africa in 1914. Softcover, 386 pages, #919, *$19.*

Icebound: Shipwrecked at the Edge of the World

NEW! By Andrea Pitzer. The most astonishing survival tale of all might be that of 16th-century Dutch explorer William Barents and his crew of 16, who ventured farther north than any Europeans before and lost their ship off the frozen coast of Nova Zembla to unforgiving ice. The men would spend the next year fighting off ravenous polar bears, gnawing hunger, and endless winter. Pitzer combines a gripping tale of survival with a history of the great Age of Exploration—a time of hope, adventure, and unlimited geographic frontiers. At the story's center is Barents, one of the era's greatest navigators whose obsessive quest to chart a path through the most remote regions of the Arctic ended in tragedy and glory. The author retraces Barents' steps and gives us a history of mutiny and the art of celestial navigation. Hardback, 320 pages, #913, *$29.*

Revolt Against the Modern World: Politics, Religion, and Social Order in the Kali Yuga

NEW! With uncompromising intensity, philosopher Julius Evola analyzes the spiritual and cultural malaise at the heart of Western civilization and all that passes for progress today. Evola spares no one and nothing in his survey of what we have lost and where we are headed. At turns prophetic and provocative, *Revolt Against the Modern World* outlines a profound metaphysics of history and demonstrates how and why we have lost contact with who we really are. The revolt advocated by Evola does not resemble the protests of liberals or conservatives. His criticisms are not limited to exposing the mindless nature of consumerism, the march of progress, the rise of technocracy, or the dominance of individualism. Rather, he attempts to trace the remote causes that have corroded our higher values, ideals, beliefs, and codes of conduct—the world of tradition—that are at the foundation of Western civilization and described in the myths and literature of the Indo Europeans. At every turn, Evola challenges us. Hardback, 412 pages, #915, *$30.*

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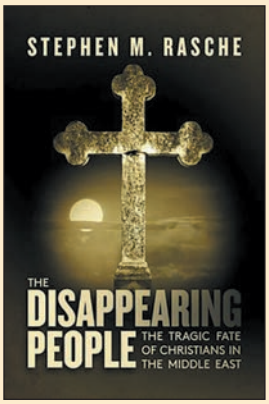

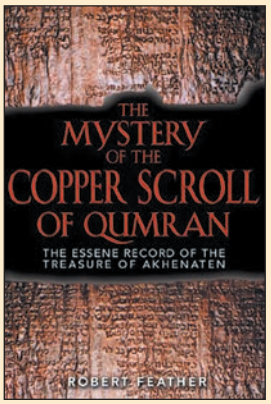

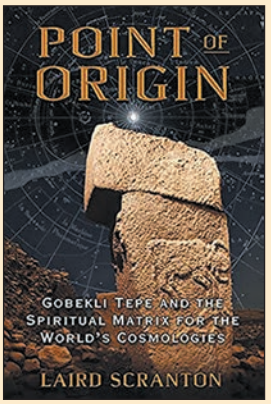

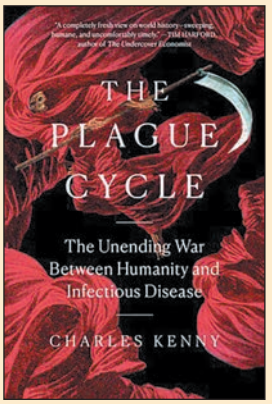

TBR Books Delve Into Ancient Mysteries . . .

The Mystery of the Copper Scroll of Qumran: The Essene Record of the Treasure of Akhenaten

NEW! Introduces a radical new perspective on the historical foundations of monotheism, based on the enigma of the Copper Scroll of the Essenes. The famous Dead Sea Scrolls comprise the oldest collection of Biblical documents ever discovered. Of the Dead Sea Scrolls, none has baffled experts more than the 2,000-year-old Copper Scroll, discovered in 1952 by a team of Bedouins led by Henri de Contenson. Appearing to be a list of buried treasure engraved on copper pieces, the Copper Scroll is considered to be the work of a secretive Jewish sect of devout Essenes who lived by the Dead Sea around the time of Jesus. No one has been able to explain its meaning or discover any of the 64 locations where the Biblical treasures it lists were buried. Robert Feather has unraveled the enigma of the Copper Scroll in a fascinating study that takes the reader on a journey from ancient Mesopotamia, through Canaan, into Egypt, and back to the shores of the Dead Sea. His exploration links the scroll to the ancient Egyptian Pharoah Akhenaten, confirming a long suspected influence of this king's religious beliefs on those of the Hebrews. Softcover, 432 pages, #917, *$29.*

Point of Origin: Gobekli Tepe and the Spiritual Matrix for the World's Cosmologies

NEW! Reveals Gobekli Tepe as the center of civilizing knowledge for the ancient world. How could multiple ancient cultures, spanning both years and geography, have strikingly similar creation myths and cosmologies? Why do the Dogon of Africa and the civilizations of ancient Egypt, India, Tibet and China share sacred words and symbols? Revealing the existence of a long-forgotten primal culture and the world's first center of higher learning, Laird Scranton shows how the sophisticated complex at Gobekli Tepe in Turkey is the definitive point of origin from which all the great civilizations of the past inherited their cosmology, esoteric teachings and civilizing skills, such as agriculture, metallurgy and stone masonry, fully developed. Scranton explains how the carved images on Gobekli Tepe's stone pillars were the precursors to the sacred symbols of the Dogon, Egyptians, Tibetans, and Chinese, as well as the matriarchal Sakti cult of ancient Iran and India. Softcover, 224 pages, #891, *$17.*

The Disappearing People: The Tragic Fate of Christians in the Middle East

NEW! By Stephen M. Rasche. Persecution of minorities in the Middle East. Western indifference and complicity. The looming end of Christianity in the Middle East. For 1,400 years, the Christians of the Mideast lived under a system of sustained persecution as a distinct lower class of citizens under their Muslim rulers. Despite this systemic oppression, Christianity maintained a tenuous—even sometimes prosperous—foothold in the land of its birthplace up until the past several decades. Today, Christianity stands on the brink of extinction in much of the Mideast. How did this happen? What role did Western foreign policy play? What of the role of Islam and the Christians, themselves? How should history judge what happened to Christians of the Mideast and what lessons can be learned? Hardback, 208 pages, #890, *$27.*

The Plague Cycle: The Unending War Between Humanity and Infectious Disease

NEW! By Charles Kenny. For 4,000 years, the size and vitality of cities, economies and empires were heavily determined by infection. Striking humanity in waves, the cycle of plagues set the tempo of civilizational growth and decline, since common response to the threat was exclusion—quarantining the sick or keeping them out. But the unprecedented hygiene and medical revolutions of the past two centuries have freed humanity from the hold of epidemic cycles—resulting in an urbanized, globalized and unimaginably wealthy world. However, our development has lately become precarious. Climate fluctuations, population burdens and global trade have left us more vulnerable than ever to newly emerging plagues. *The Plague Cycle* reveals the relationship between civilization, globalization, prosperity and infectious disease over the past five millennia. Hardback, 320 pages, #893, *$18.*

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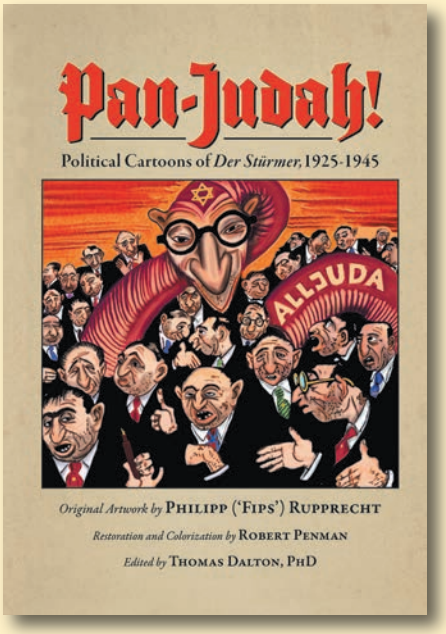
Pan Judah!

The Political Cartoons of Der Stürmer: *1925-1945*

Beginning in the 1920s, a man named Julius Streicher published a small weekly German newspaper called *Der Stürmer*. The publisher believed its mission was to warn the people about the perceived threats posed by foreign and domestic Jews. The dangers were considered very real, and Streicher's stories gave a blunt and direct account of them.

A key feature of *Der Stürmer* was its harsh political cartoons. The cover of every issue, and several interior pages, displayed cartoons depicting various alleged Jewish dangers, in a most striking and graphic form. The lead cartoonist was a man named Philipp "Fips" Rupprecht. His cartoons became the signature feature of the newspaper, and grew to represent the broader German struggle against Jewry.

With the demise of National Socialist Germany, *Der Stürmer* and Fips's cartoons were largely buried and forgotten. The victorious nations certainly did not want old Nazi images floating around, raising difficult questions about why the Nazis were so critical of Jews—and whether any of those criticisms were in any way valid.


Pan-Judah!
Political Cartoons of Der Stürmer, 1925-1945
ALLJUDA
Original Artwork by PHILIPP ('FIPS') RUPPRECHT
Restoration and Colorization by ROBERT PENMAN
Edited by THOMAS DALTON, PHD

Recently, though, a skilled digital artist named Robert Penman rediscovered the forgotten images. He carefully restored, colorized and re-issued them. In *Pan Judah!*, for the first time, 200 of the best Fips images have been compiled and displayed as they have never been before.

Penman has done a masterful job. The images are sharp, crisp and compelling. The colors are stunningly vivid. The effect is truly astonishing. Fips's cartoons, originally printed on cheap newsprint, come alive for the first time on high-quality stock. Every image is a masterpiece, a true work of contemporary art—and each one tells a story: a story with possible relevance for today.

Organized chronologically into six chapters, Fips's cartoons clearly demonstrate the progression of views over the period of 20 years, from before the Nazis assumed power until the very end of the war. They tell the story of Germany's rise and fall as nothing else has before or since.

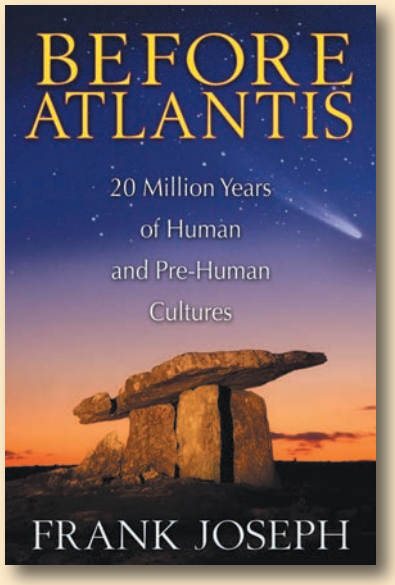
Hardback, 8.5 x 11, color illustrations, quality gloss stock, 288 pages, #910, *$75* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $10 S&H inside the U.S. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or purchase this book online at www.BarnesReview.com.

At left, one of Rupprecht's newly colorized cartoons shows a Jewish Communist rabblerouser. At right, a German official drinks the brew conjured up by "Mephisto" and the "Jewish Press." Even Adolf Hitler found Julius Streicher's *Der Stürmer* a bit "over the top." Still, this book offers real insights into the attitudes many Germans held about Jews in that era.

Before Atlantis

20 Million Years of Human and Pre-Human Cultures

Exploring emerging and suppressed evidence from archaeology, anthropology and biology, Frank Joseph challenges conventional theories of evolution, the age of humanity, the origins of civilization and the purpose of megaliths around the world. He reveals 20-million-year-old quartzite tools discovered in the remains of extinct fauna in Argentina and other evidence of ancient pre-human cultures from which we are not descended. He traces the genesis of modern human civilization to Indonesia and the central Pacific 75,000 years ago, launched by a catastrophic volcanic eruption that abruptly reduced humanity from 2 million to a few thousand individuals worldwide.



Further investigating the evolutionary branches of humanity, he explores the mounting biological evidence supporting the aquatic ape theory—that our ancestors spent one or more evolutionary phases in water—and shows how these aquatic phases of humanity fall neatly into place within this revised timeline of ancient history. Examining the profound similarities of megaliths around the world, including Nabta Playa, Gobekli Tepe, Stonehenge, New Hampshire's Mystery Hill and the Japanese Oyu circles, the author explains how these precisely placed monuments of quartz were built specifically to produce altered states of consciousness, revealing the spiritual and technological sophistication of their Neolithic builders—a transoceanic civilization fractured by the cataclysmic effects of comets.

Tying in his extensive research on a mysterious mother culture, Joseph provides a 20-million-year timeline of the rise and fall of ancient civilizations, both human and pre-human, the evolutionary stages of humanity, and the catastrophes and resulting climate changes that triggered them all—events that our relatively young civilization may soon experience. Softcover, 336 pages, #907, *$20* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Mail the form found on page 80 inside to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Available online at www.BarnesReview.com.

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

January / February 2022 ❖ Volume XXVIII ❖ Number 1

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50 TBR continues our series on "Heroes and Villains of the Reich" with a biography of Rudolf Hess, one of Hitler's closest confidantes and an extremely important individual in Third Reich history. Though TBR has covered Hess over the years, there are many fascinating tidbits in the article you'll find enlightening.

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60 Historian John Wear concludes the "Heroes and Villains of the Reich" series with a biography of Adm. Wilhelm Canaris, the naval officer and chief of the *Abwehr*, Germany's primary military intelligence organization. Canaris, once a committed National Socialist, became wary of Hitler's increasing power and began working behind the scenes to ensure the military defeat of Germany in WWII.

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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

Honest history: It tells you everything you need to know about the past, the present, and even the future. Over the past year, TBR has brought you many articles on historical events we think relate directly to what we see happening across the world right now. Most particularly, there are many parallels between the events being witnessed in America and the West—left-wing and racial violence, riots, rising crime, attacks against Christianity, the rise of anarchist and socialist movements, suppression of free speech, attempts to divide the populace by class and race etc—and historical affairs of the past. This includes our articles on: the Bolshevik revolution and those behind it; the Communist period of Christian persecution in "Red Mexico"; the Spanish civil war, which pitted atheistic Communists vs. Christian nationalists; the French Revolution, during which the Church was blamed for the ills of the state; the left-wing violence that occurred in Canada during its bout with anarchy in the 1960s and 1970s; and many more. We have also discussed the only successful insurrection in American history—a rebellion against Reconstruction.

As we addressed in the November/December 2021 issue, in an article entitled "Carolina Coup," the persecuted White populace of Wilmington, North Carolina (and many Southern cities) had experienced enough of Northern Reconstruction. Rapes and murders against Southern civilians went unpunished. Former slaves and truculent outsiders were put in charge. The political system ensured that vindictive and hostile politicians—determined to clobber Southerners into submission—ruled over a populace it still considered the enemy. But some Southerners said, "We will not comply" and united for their rights and their future.

The "Red Shirt" insurrection reminded me that we ourselves live in a modern age of Reconstruction. Reconstruction was actually the attempted destruction of Southern culture. Back then, 1860s' Marxists decided they were going to "transform" the defeated Confederacy. It was "too evil, too racist, too selfish, too rotten."

Today, we hear the same thing from the woke radicals who vow to transform the entire United States, not just the South, into a neo-Bolshevik, politically correct, gender-neutral utopia—this while we witness the state-sponsored denigration of our Western heritage, our values, our religious beliefs and our laws.

This left-wing, state-tolerated, anti-culture terrorism is ignored—even encouraged—by the kleptocratic left-wing elite running America's 21st-century American Reconstruction. The vilification of Whites as the cause of social and economic dissatisfaction continues now, as it did then, as does the media incitement of the populace.

But there does come a breaking point, as Assistant Editor John Friend makes clear in his editorial on the facing page. A time arrives when people of good conscience must say—as they did across the South after enduring years of intolerable societal "reconstruction"—"We will no longer comply." On page 20, we offer the conclusion to our story about the rarely discussed Southern rebellion against Reconstruction and its consequences. ❖

—PAUL ANGEL, Executive Editor

We Will Not Comply

For the second year in a row, the most pressing issue confronting the world as we hit 2022 remains the tyrannical policies and agendas pursued by the global power elite as a result of the Covid-19 "pandemic," which has become obviously more of a politically and media manufactured crisis rather than a genuine medical or public health crisis. The fake news media have worked hand-in-hand with the political and medical establishments in advancing the official narrative regarding the "pandemic" using talking points straight from the world's largest pharmaceutical companies as well as globalist think tanks and institutions such as the World Economic Forum, the World Health Organization and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

The coordinated worldwide response, at least in the Western world, demonstrates the reality of the global Deep State, whose agents and stooges appear to be solidly in power.

As The Barnes Review goes to press, a new strain of the culprit, dubbed the Omicron variant, is making headlines, as media outlets and politicians work their hardest to instill fear, paranoia and division in the populace, a common theme throughout the course of this unending "pandemic." Updated mandates are being discussed and implemented in various jurisdictions around the United States and throughout the world. Local, state, and regional officials are announcing dehumanizing face mask policies, proof of vaccination, constant health screenings and other legally dubious dictates. These are clear overreaches into the lives of citizens who just want to participate in society without having to cover their faces or be jabbed with a substance about which they have well-founded doubts.

Incredibly, those demonized and denounced as wild-eyed "conspiracy theorists" at the beginning of the hyped "pandemic" have proven to be largely correct in their predictions and warnings. Those who warned compulsory vaccinations, vaccine passports and reoccurring lockdowns were coming were dismissed by "serious, responsible citizens" who blindly put their faith and trust in public health "experts" and politicians, all of whom have proven to be completely in the pocket of Big Pharma and the globalist technocrats advancing their Great Reset agenda.

One of the most bizarre and truly frightening aspects of this entire nearly two-year long Police State Pandemic is the systematic and incessant promotion of Covid-19 vaccines, which were rushed into production and subsidized by the Donald Trump administration to the tune of billions of dollars via Operation Warp Speed. The Joe Biden administration likewise continues to funnel billions of dollars into the pockets of the large international pharmaceutical companies to this day, while most politicians, doctors, and public health experts all repeat the same mantra: "The vaccines are safe and effective. They are the only way to end the pandemic."

Alternative, independent journalists, doctors and investigators have demonstrated that the various Covid-19 vaccines, including the mRNA "miracle" vaccines developed by Moderna and Pfizer, are, in fact, not safe for everyone. For others, they are ineffective. The mainstream political and media establishment knew long ago that the vaccines would do nothing to stop the spread of Covid-19 and should have admitted it. This is shown by the number of vaccinated people who are testing positive, albeit by a proveably flawed polymerase chain reaction test. Yet that does not stop the 24/7 propaganda-push promoting vaccines, which now also includes the targeting of small children.

Countless citizens across the world have been pushed to the brink and are saying "I do not comply!" to the agenda of the self-appointed technocratic overlords. Mass numbers of people from Australia to Austria to New York are taking to the streets and resisting. Vaccine hesitancy and outright civil disobedience are becoming more commonplace, as average people connect the dots between purported "health crises" and the implementation of the Orwellian New World Order Great Reset. They are catching on.

That is the silver lining as we enter 2022, and can be the rallying cry for all those concerned about true freedom and bodily autonomy. It is time for concerned citizens to ignore the dictates and mandates proffered by the stooges of the global power elites. "I do not comply" must be the straightforward and commonsense response to the transparently totalitarian and freedom-ending policies that have been and continue to be championed by virtually the entire political establishment.

It is time to radically change the conversation about public health in America, particularly as it relates to Covid-19, which, according to CDC statistics, 99% of people recover from naturally. The "experts" have no interest in changing anything, however, as their systematic promotion of vaccines and other Bolshevik-style public policies are at the heart of the advancement of the New World Order. Recognizing these basic facts and simply not complying are the duty of every freedom loving patriot the world over. ❖

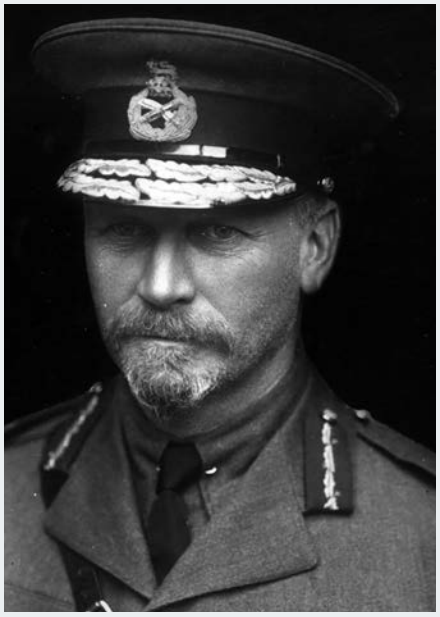
—John Friend, Assistant Editor

The Bitter Enders

Brave Boer commandos wage desperate war in second war with Brits in southern Africa

By Arthur Kemp

DENEYS REITZ
Member of a Boer commando.



JAN SMUTS
Prominent Boer general.

The Second Anglo-Boer War (1899–1902) was a pivotal event in world history for a number of reasons: It was Britain's costliest and longest war since the end of the Napoleonic era. It cost the then-British taxpayers £211 million (or well over £202 billion in today's money, a figure in excess of the cost of America's 2003–2011 war in Iraq), and its geopolitical ramifications dominated British foreign policy for much of the 20th century.

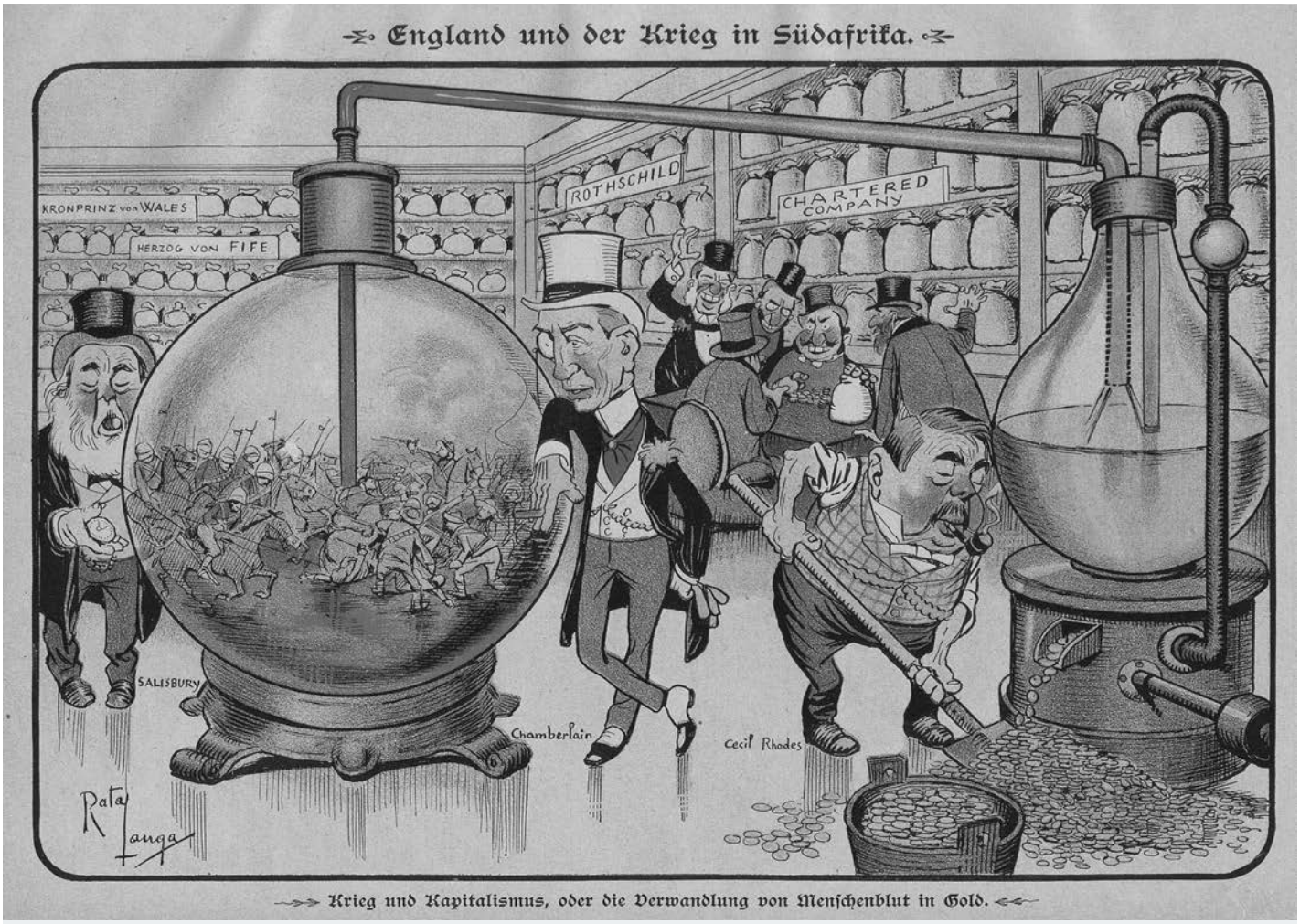
The effects of that war also had immense ramifications on the history of South Africa. Just over 12% of the entire Boer population—concentrated in potentially the most fertile regions—young women and children under the age of 12, died in British concentration camps created during that conflict.

This huge loss was a staggering blow to future White demographic growth, and demographers have calculated that, without this high death rate, the Afrikaner population would today have been more than 11 million—instead of the current 3 million. The political and demographic implications of that figure will not be lost on any person who understands the relationship between political power and demography.

The British Empire ended up deploying a total military force of 500,000 regular soldiers—made up of British troops backed by Colonials from Australia and Canada (that latter nation's first foreign war), and assisted by more than 100,000 African auxiliaries, many of them in armed roles.

That mighty force was assembled to crush two Boer Republics—the *Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek* (ZAR, "South African Republic," also commonly called the "Transvaal Republic") and the *Oranje Vrijstaat* (OVS, "Orange Free State"). The entire combined Boer population of those states was around 350,000 (consisting of 100,000 Orange Free Staters and 245,000 Transvalers).

Of that combined Boer population, no more than 50,000 were ever men under arms in the war (made up of



A German cartoon portrays the South African wars as operations of the Rothschilds, turning the blood of men into gold with the nonchalant approval of Boer leader Paul Kruger (far left, yawning).

25,000 Transvaal Boers, 15,000 Free State Boers, around 6,000 Boers from the British-ruled Cape Colony and just over 5,000 foreign volunteers). The staggering disparity in military strength of the two sides in the war made the conflict all the more incredible. It was indeed unique in the sense that it was perhaps the only war in history where a foreign army actually physically outnumbered the entire enemy population by at least 135%.

Despite this nearly unbelievable difference in military power, the war dragged on for three years. The first phase opened in 1899 when the Boers, well aware that the imperialists were seeking to provoke a war, carried out a number of pre-emptive military strikes into British-held territory on the eastern seaboard of South Africa (the "Natal" colony) and into the Northern Cape.

Despite pulling off a number of spectacular early victories, in which the British forces were utterly routed (the battles at Spion Kop, Magersfontein, Colesberg and Stormberg were to become known in British military annals as the "black week"), Boer long-term strategy suffered from severe shortsightedness. Instead of striking directly at the three major ports (Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth) upon which the British relied to land reinforcements, the Boers instead decided to lay siege to the militarily unimportant towns of Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley.

This strategic blunder would ultimately cost the Boers the war. With Boer forces tied down in pointless sieges, their enemies were able to rush what eventually became a tidal wave of reinforcements into the coun-

try and, once assembled, the mighty British force became unbeatable in any open conventional conflict.

Unable to withstand the huge invading columns, the Boers were forced to fall back before an invading British army. All of the major Boer towns—including the capitals of the ZAR and the OVS—were taken by June 1900.

The British commanders halted their drive, expecting—as would have been the case during any such conflict in Europe—for the opposing side, having lost all their key points and strategic advantages, to surrender.

However, the British strategists had underestimated Boer resilience. Instead of surrendering, the Boer forces took to the open *veld* (bush) to launch what became the world's first large scale—and highly successful—guerrilla war campaign.

Unable to defeat their enemy's overwhelming numbers in set battles, the Boer forces adopted a hit-and-run strategy, successfully sowing havoc on British troop columns, telegraph sites, railways, storage depots, supply lines, lone military installations and, finally and humiliatingly, launching a re-invasion of the Cape Colony. That latter invasion—little known by historians—was in fact never truly defeated, and the Boer occupation of part of the northern Cape only ended when the overall order to surrender was in place.

Exasperated at their inability to halt this guerrilla war, the British then adopted the only policy which could bring the Boer commandos to their knees: cutting off their supplies.

Critical to the Boer guerrilla war—and, in fact, any guerrilla war in history—is the ability to keep the fighters supplied. The Boer forces kept themselves supplied with weapons and ammunition seized from defeated British columns, but their Achilles heel was food rations.

For food and sustenance, the Boers relied on their family farms. Back at home, the women, children and old men kept the Boer farmsteads running, supplying the fighting men behind the backs of the British army. It was then not surprising that the British took the only step open to them: close down that covert supply pipeline.

This meant, in practical terms, a brutally enforced policy of scorched earth. The Boer civilian population was arrested *en masse* and placed into concentration camps. Their farms were literally burned down along with the crop fields. Almost the entire stock reserves—cattle, pigs, chickens and other livestock—were slaughtered. The rural OVS and ZAR became burned out, deserted wastelands.

In addition, the British set up a blockhouse system—hundreds and hundreds of makeshift forts, each connected by fences of barbed wire, spread throughout the entire ZAR and OVS. This blockhouse system was designed to halt the free movement of the Boer guerrilla units—commandos—from point to point. This strategy had varying degrees of success.

In the concentration camps, the harsh winters spent in tent housing combined with poor nutrition and inadequate hygiene facilities inevitably led to the outbreak of diseases, the most notable of which was typhus. Huge numbers of Boer women, children and old men perished in the camps, with the final death toll amounting to just over 26,000.

Cut off from supplies, reduced to rags and riding horses that were little more than skin and bones, the war dragged on to its inevitable conclusion: Boer surrender. The choice was, simply put, to continue the war until the Boer population was completely extirpated, or surrender and live under British rule. Apart from a tiny minority, the Boer forces, when given the democratic choice on the matter, chose to live and fight another day.

Another unique factor of this conflict lies in the fact that it also produced a small number of remarkable first-hand eyewitness Boer "Bitter Ender" memoirs. *Commando*, by Orange Free Stater Deneys Reitz, and *The Struggle Between Boer and Brit*, written by Transvaler Christiaan de Wet, are the two most important such accounts.

Reitz's book—which has an introduction by his Boer War commander Gen. Jan Smuts—a remarkable historical character on his own—was written only a year after the end of

Kruger's Legacy

Paul Kruger, above, served as the fifth president of the Transvaal Republic, 1883-1902. A prominent political and military leader in 19th-century South Africa, Kruger was commonly viewed as the face of the Boer struggle in South Africa against the British, leading the Boers during the Second Boer War. He eventually fled the country, spending the rest of his life in exile in Europe. Kruger remains a controversial figure, often viewed as a fierce defender of Boer independence but also as an inept politician who allowed the country's gold fields and other lucrative sectors of the economy to fall into hostile hands.

the war. Reitz was a well-educated scion of an OVS president, and joined up at the age of 17 to fight in the war.

His descriptions of the early stages of the conflict—his pride at seeing the Boer columns march into Natal in what then seemed to him to be an unstoppable advance to the sea—and his participation in many of the famous battles, such as Spion Kop,[1] provide thrilling reading. However, his enthusiasm soon turned to disappointment as the Boer strategy stumbled.

Eventually, Reitz was to serve under Smuts in the latter's highly successful invasion of the Cape Colony during the later part of the war. That invasion, successfully designed to divert British troops away from the Boer Republics, saw the Boer forces occupy large stretches of land and come to within eyeshot of Cape Town itself, sparking panic in the British stronghold.

Ultimately, as Reitz recounts, the war turned against him and his leaders. A Bitter Ender, Reitz refused to take the "oath of allegiance" to the British Empire as demanded as part of the terms of surrender, and went into exile on the Indian Ocean island of Madagascar. Determined to never return and live under British rule, Reitz was eventually persuaded to return home by Smuts himself in a personal appeal.

Back in South Africa, Reitz quickly adjusted to the new dispensation, and rose in politics and law to the top of those fields, establishing a law firm there which still bears his name. In politics, he served as deputy prime minister under Smuts. In what is an ironic twist of fate, this Bitter Ender ended up serving the British Empire in a military capacity during World War I and World War II, and died while on duty as the South African ambassador to London in 1944.

Christiaan de Wet's book provides a similar and equally gripping account of the opening stages of the conflict, but then devotes itself mostly to describing the brave exploits of the

French Mock "British Gallantry"

British troops have had an ugly reputation for committing atrocities and other wrongdoings throughout the long history of British colonialism and militarism. Above, a French cartoon of the Boer War period mocks the "British gallantry" among the Anglo troops sent to fight in South Africa in the late 1800s. This illustration depicts a British soldier abusing a Boer woman and her family while members of his unit laugh at the woman's plight. Unfortunately, incidents like this were not fictional. During the Second Boer War, the British set up a series of concentration camps where tens of thousands of Boer civilians—including women and children—were detained in an effort to undermine the Boer war effort. According to official estimates, between 20,000 and 26,000 Boer civilians died in these camps, largely from unsanitary living conditions which allowed deadly diseases such as typhoid, dysentery, and others to spread. Starvation was a leading factor in the deaths, as well. British officials at the time attempted to cover up and downplay the atrocity. For more information on the Boer wars and the British concentration camps for the Boers, see TBR, July/August 2000, March/April 2007 and March/April 2017.

The painting above shows Boer women and children trudging away from their home after their farmhouse has been set on fire by British troops, part of a broader "scorched earth" policy carried out by the British and designed to sabotage the Boer war effort. Boer farms were cleared and destroyed in order to prevent them from supplying Boer military forces, and displaced families—often mothers, children, and elderly persons not capable of military action—were relocated to hastily constructed concentration camps. Overcrowding and unsanitary living conditions led to widespread disease and death in the series of 40 concentration camps established by the Brits. This image is part of a triptych by artist W.H. Coetzer, displayed in Bloemfontein, South Africa at the Hobhouse Hall Anglo-Boer War Museum. The museum is named after Emily Hobhouse, a British woman who performed relief work in the Boer concentration camps, helping to call attention to the suffering of Boer families during the Boer wars.

Boer commandos operating against the British in the guerrilla war. De Wet, having signed up as a private, proved his mettle and cunning on the battlefield as a commander, and was one of the few low-level soldiers to be promoted to the rank of general by dint of his achievements alone.

One of the most sought-after "villains" identified by the British commanders, De Wet eventually had the distinction of being the most-hunted man of the war. What was the equivalent of an entire army was deployed to catch the wily Boer leader, all to no avail.

De Wet—a fervent Bitter Ender—finishes his account with what is the only detailed report of the last Boer military commander meetings of the war. At these last conferences, the utterly desperate military situation of the Boer forces was apparent. Reduced to less than 15,000 men at arms, the Boers stood no realistic chance of emerging victorious from the conflict.

De Wet was finally forced to adhere to the majority decision to surrender. But the old fighter was not done yet. Just 12 years later, he was to take up arms once again during the Boer Rebellion of 1914, this time against the newly formed Union of South Africa, led by his former comrade Gen. Jan Smuts. The 1914 rebellion ended in disaster, and De Wet was arrested and sentenced to six years in jail. He only served a year, and died in 1922 at the age of 67.

Both the books are written from a soldier's point of view and do not try to address the political issues of the day or the reasons for the war. That is left to other historians, many of whom have completely misread the causes of the war.

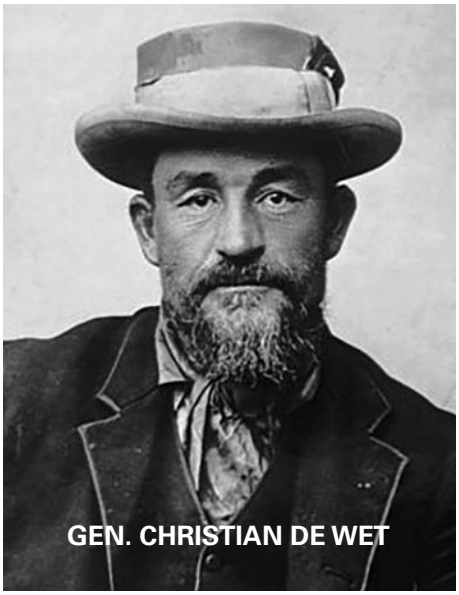
It remains a common myth, especially among Afrikaner nationalists, that the Boer Wars (there were two of them, the first being a three-month affair waged from December 1880 until March 1881 and which resulted in a Boer victory) were ultimately caused by the British Empire's desire

Typical Boer burgher militia units made up of enfranchised Boers who could ride and shoot a rifle.

to seize control of the rich gold fields of the ZAR.

This simplistic interpretation has been repeated so many times that it has become an article of faith for many Afrikaners and their supporters around the globe. It is, unfortunately, completely untrue. The simple reality is that the gold fields of the ZAR were only discovered in 1884—that is, four years after the outbreak of the First Anglo-Boer War. As such, they could not have been a cause of that first conflict, as they were not in existence at that time.

Secondly, the owners of the gold fields were not even the Boers or the Boer governments. Foolishly, the Boers had sold all the rights to the gold fields to foreign speculators—most notably the British plutocrat Cecil John Rhodes and a gaggle of German Jews including Alfred Beit, the Oppenheimers, Barney Barnato and Sammy Marks. (The latter had also been given the whiskey concession to the entire ZAR by the state's president, Paul Kruger, and had been granted the right to set up the ZAR's official bank, the *Eerste Nasionale Bank* ("First National Bank" or FNB), a bank that is still in operation to the present day).



GEN. CHRISTIAN DE WET

The Second Anglo-Boer War did nothing to change ownership of the gold fields. The same gaggle of foreign capitalists—known colloquially as the "Rand Lords"—owned the mines before and after the war. The second war was, therefore, not fought over "control" of the gold fields, either, as there was no change in their ownership whatsoever.

The true origins of both wars lie in a combination of other factors: a genuine desire by certain British imperialists (such as Rhodes) to dominate all of Southern Africa, and the refusal of the ZAR government to grant the right to vote to the growing foreigner population (the "*uitlanders*") in Johannesburg.

That growing population of largely English-speaking foreigners was, as a general rule, extremely hostile to the independent Boer states, and agitated continually for an end to their existence. Just how they achieved that aim is another topic, and one which is well worthy of study as a role model for a tactic which has been used by such people again and again in other nations since.

What follows are eyewitness excerpts from several new books TBR is now carrying on the Boer wars.

THE WAR BEGINS

From the eyewitness accounts of Deneys Reitz from his book *Commando*:

On the 10th of October, a great parade was held in honor of President [Paul] Kruger's birthday. We mustered what was then probably the largest body of mounted men ever seen in South Africa. It was magnificent to see commando after commando file past the commandant-general, each man brandishing hat or rifle according to his individual idea of a military salute. After the march past, we formed in mass, and galloped cheering up the slope, where Piet Joubert sat his horse beneath an embroidered banner. When we came to a halt, he addressed us from the saddle.

I was jammed among the horsemen, so could not get close enough to hear what he was saying, but soon word was passed that an ultimatum (written and signed by my father) had been sent to the British, giving them 24 hours in which to withdraw their troops from the borders of the republic, failing which there was to be war.

The excitement that followed was immense.

Next day, England accepted the challenge and the war began. War was officially declared on October 11. At dawn on the morning of the 12th, the assembled commandos moved off and we started on our first march.

As far as the eye could see, the plain was alive with horsemen, guns and cattle, all steadily going forward to the frontier. The scene was a stirring one, and I shall never forget riding to war with that great host.

BATTLE AT NICHOLSON'S NEK

Deneys Reitz remembers one of the major engagements of the war:

The Transvaal Staats Artillery had dragged a 6-inch Creusot gun ("Long Tom") up Pepworth Hill, a mile to the left, and they had installed several smaller guns there, as well, and all these now began to fire on the approaching troops.

From where we held the sweep of the hills, we looked down as from an amphitheater at every movement of the troops on the plain below—infantry hurrying forward in successive waves; guns being galloped up, and all the bustle and activity of a battle shaping before our eyes.

The soldiers, paying little heed to the shells that dropped amongst them, advanced without a halt, although many now fell dead and wounded while, in the rear, battery after battery unlimbered. We saw the horse teams ridden back and then, to cover the progress of their troops, heavy fire was opened and there came the sound, once heard never forgotten, of shells tearing towards us and exploding around us, and overhead, with deafening concussions.

Many fallen dotted the veld, and their advance wavered before the hail of bullets.

By now, what with the thunder of the British guns and of our own, the crash of bursting shells and the din of thousands of rifles, there was a volume of sound unheard in South Africa before. I was awed rather than frightened and, once I had got over my first impression, I felt excited by all I saw and keenly joined in the firing.

We were so successful that, by the time the foremost infantrymen came within 1,200 yards of us, many fallen dotted the veld, and their advance wavered before the hail of bullets. They did not run away, but we saw them taking cover behind ant heaps and such other shelter as the ground afforded. From there they directed a heavy fire on us, but their progress was definitely stayed, and our line held for the rest of the day.

Our casualties were not heavy, for we were well protected, but the guns on Pepworth Hill close by were being severely punished. The English batteries concentrated upon silencing our pieces there and we could see that the people were making heavy weather on the hill, for its summit was covered in smoke and flame, and the roar of the bursting shells shook the ground even where we lay.

Both sides were maintaining a vigorous short-range rifle contest in which the [English] soldiers were being badly worsted, for they were up against real old-fashioned Free State Boers for whom they were no match in sharpshooting of this kind.

Time after time, I saw soldiers looking over their defenses to fire and, time after time, I heard the thud of a bullet finding its mark and could see the unfortunate man fall back out of sight, killed or wounded. We joined in the fight and, for the next hour, we slowly but surely pressed the English to the far edge of the hill.

As we gained ground we began to come on their dead and wounded, and realized what heavy losses we were inflicting. Behind almost every rock lay a dead or wounded man, and we knew that we should have possession of the hill before long.

Towards noon, as we were increasingly hustling our opponents, we heard a bugle ring clear above the rifle-fire and, at the same time, a white flag went up. Hundreds of khaki-clad figures rose from among the rocks and walked towards us, their rifles at the trail. We stood up to wait for them. The haul was a good one, for there were 1,100 prisoners, mostly Dublin Fusiliers.

Dead and wounded soldiers lay all around, and the cries and groans of agony, and the dreadful sights, haunted me for many a day, for though I had seen death by violence of late, there had been nothing to approach the horrors accumulated here.

FROM GEN. CHRISTIAN DE WET

In his book *The Struggle Between Boer and Brit: The Memoirs of Boer General C.R. De Wet*, Gen. De Wet

offers his own eyewitness account from a chapter entitled "One Man Chased by 60,000 British Troops":

In less than a fortnight seven large columns of the enemy were operating in the district between Heilbron, Bethlehem and Harrismith. These columns burnt all the houses within their reach, and those which had been spared before were now given over to the flames. And not only were the houses destroyed, but every head of cattle was taken.

The forces of the enemy between Harrismith and Vrede had formed a line extending from the Harrismith-Bethlehem blockhouses to the blockhouses between Vrede, Frankfort and Heilbron.

The intention of the enemy appeared to be to drive us against the Heilbron-Kroonstad blockhouses and the railway line. We had therefore to be prepared to fight our way through the blockhouses. And these, as I found out lately, had been greatly strengthened.

On the 6th of February, I was on the march, intending to advance to Slangfontein, to the west of Heilbron. For I hoped to break through at some point or other that night. Still nearer the enemy came, marching almost shoulder to shoulder.

That afternoon we marched to a farm which was 12 miles from the Lindley-Kroonstad line of blockhouses. When it was quite dark, we left the farm with the intention of breaking through this line before daybreak. There had been 500 or 600 head of cattle with us but, without my being aware of it, they had gone astray in the darkness.

Suddenly we found ourselves at a wire fence. The darkness was so thick that it was only after we had cut the wire that we discovered that we were close to a blockhouse.

Although the house was not more than 100 paces from us, we could hear and see nothing.

When we were some 400 paces on the other side of the line of the blockhouses, I sent a burgher back to see if all the men and cattle had crossed safely—for we were riding in a long trail and amongst us were old men and youngsters of only 10 years, or even less. These boys would have been taken away from their mothers had they stayed at home; and thus the only way to keep them from captivity was to let them join the commandos.

The burgher soon returned and told me that the whole commando and all the cattle had crossed the line. Then I marched forward again.

I have, myself, seen a report in an English paper of my breaking through the blockhouse line. This paper declared that I had driven a great herd of cattle in front of me to break down the fencing! … This is the way the English write the reports.

The South African soil is stained by the blood of children slain by England.

And now we marched on till we reached a spot about 14 miles to the south of the blockhouse line; and there we remained for three days. Whilst we were waiting here, I sent two burghers back to the blockhouse line to discover in what direction the English columns had marched, so that I might know where I should go myself. Now, less than ever, was it advisable to make night marches, for our horses were in a very poor condition.

When we were close to the line, I sent some burghers in advance to cut the wire. But, this time, there was a reception ready for us, which we certainly would rather have been without!

Thus, before my commando reached the line, a fierce fire was opened on it from two sides. Yet, notwithstanding this, the wires were cut and we reached the other side, but not without loss. One of my burghers was killed and one wounded. A boy of 10 was also killed, and another of seven severely wounded. We could not ascertain the losses of the enemy.

It was terrible that children should be exposed to such dangers but, as I have already said, if we had not taken them with us they would have been captured. During the very "drive" I have just described, two children who had remained at home with their mothers were taken prisoner by the English. One of these was a boy of nine, the little son of Jacobus Theron. Notwithstanding the prayers and entreaties of the poor mother, he was torn from her and carried away. In the same way another boy, 12 years old, whose name I do not know, was dragged from his mother's arms.

The chronicling of such inexplicable cruelties I leave to other pens. I have drawn attention to them to make it clear that it was not without good cause that children joined the commandos. Some of these little ones became prey to the bullets of the enemy, and the South African soil is stained by the blood of children slain by England. ❖

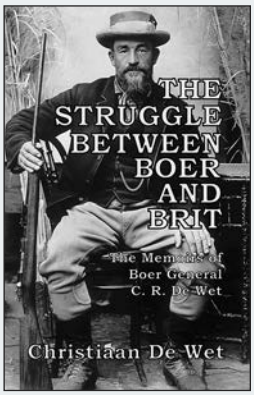
ENDNOTE:

1 On the cover of this issue of TBR is an illustration by James Edwin McConnell (1903-1995) showing Khaki-clad British troops battling Boers in a skirmish that is part of the Battle of Spion Kop, in KwaZulu-Natal near the town of Ladysmith, in January 1900. Outnumbered 20,000 to 8,000, with the Brits having 36 field guns to their four, the Boers did amazingly well against the hardened British regulars, losing only 68 men compared to the 243 British soldiers who were killed. The Boers concluded this was further proof that God must be on their side.

Arthur Kemp is a Rhodesian historian, author, editor and publisher. He is the author of *March of the Titans: A History of the White Race*, one of the most important books ever written. Kemp is also the owner of Ostara Publications, a publisher of hundreds of books about White history from all periods in time.

Four Books on the Boer Struggle for Survival

The Struggle Between Boer and Brit: The Memoirs of Boer General C.R. De Wet

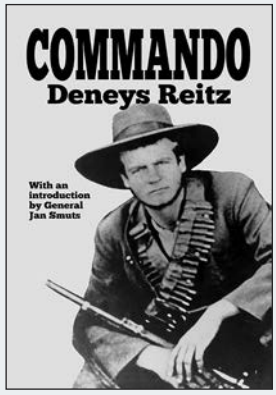


NEW! A new edition of the classic Second Anglo-Boer War memoirs, written by Boer Gen. Christiaan De Wet. Penned just six months after the end of the conflict, De Wet's accurate retelling of his exploits during the three-year war is a firsthand account of the origin of hit-and-run warfare as developed by the Boers against a numerically overwhelming enemy. Apart from the high adventure contained in these pages, this book is also highly valuable as it contains one of the only full transcriptions of the last meetings of the Boer commanders just before the end of the war. In these transcripts, the Boer discussions reveal the desperation of their plight—having only 15,000 men left in the field against the British 250,000; the horrendous condition of the Boer women and children in the death camps; and of the choice to fight to the end and face extermination or surrender and hope to live to fight another day. It is a classic tale of human spirit, endurance, sacrifice, and suffering, which has lost none of its power and meaning over the last century.

This new edition contains the complete original text, and a dramatic biography of the author. This includes his adventures after the war, which saw him take up arms once again against the government of the Union of South Africa in 1914.

Chapters include: I Go on Commando as a Private Burgher; Nicholson's Nek; Ladysmith Besieged; I am Appointed *Vechtgeneraal*; The Overwhelming Forces of Lord Roberts; Paardeberg; The Wild Flight from Poplar Grove; The Burghers Receive Permission to Return to Their Homes; Sanna's Post; Four Hundred and Seventy English Taken Prisoner at Reddersburg; An Unsuccessful Siege; The English Swarm Over our Country; Our Position at the End of May, 1900; Roodewal; I Make Lord Kitchener's Acquaintance; Bethlehem is Captured by the English; The Surrender of Prinsloo; Driven Into the Transvaal; Return to the Free State; Oath of Neutrality; Frederiksstad and Bothaville; March to the South; I Fail to Enter Cape Colony; The British War Against Women; Darkness Proves My Salvation; Was Ours a Guerrilla War?; Negotiations with the Enemy; President Steyn's Narrow Escape; Blockhouses and Night Attacks; My Commando of Seven Hundred Men; A Success at Tweefontein; I Cut My Way Through Sixty Thousand Troops; I Go to the Transvaal with Steyn; Peace Negotiations; The End of the War. Softcover, 386 pages, #919, *$19*.

Commando: With an Introduction by Gen. Jan Smuts



NEW! With an introduction by Gen. Jan Smuts. The incredible true first-person account of life in a Boer commando during the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899–1902), written just a year after the events. The author, the son of a state president of the Boer Republic of the Orange Free State, volunteered for war service at the age of 17, and this dramatic narrative remains one of the most astonishing accounts of that conflict.

Starting with a short description of a young life as a carefree boy on the plains of his father's republic, the author's story quickly darkens as it describes the opening stages of the war: the Boer invasion of the British colony of Natal. There, the author provides fascinating personal details from the first great Boer victories in which he took part—including the famous Battle of Spion Kop (shown on the cover of this issue of TBR)—to the retreat and occupation of the Boer Republics by the British.

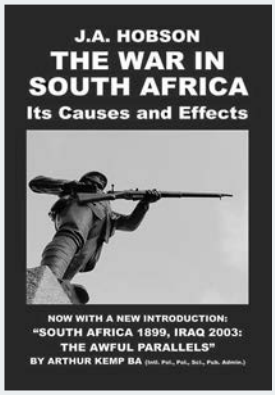
Defeated in set-battle, the Boers then resorted to "commando" tactics—the word and military operation in fact originated with them and this war—and, for the next two years, harried the numerically overwhelming British forces seemingly without end.

Reitz's book is however most significant because it provides the only firsthand account of the famous Boer raid into the British-ruled Cape Colony, led by Gen. Jan Smuts, from 1901 to 1902. This remarkable adventure—which effectively occupied vast swathes of that region, driving the British out completely—remains one of the least-known episodes of that war, and saw Boer forces march right to the Atlantic Ocean, some within sight of Cape Town, itself.

How the Boers managed these feats, how they survived, and the extent of the British countermeasures—which included the famous blockhouse system—is all contained in this fascinating book which has lost none of its sense of adventure or excitement.

This new edition is illustrated with 31 rare images from the time, and contains 109 new footnotes, explaining terms, issues and events for the present-day reader, in addition to the five original footnotes added by the author. It also contains new short biographies of both the preface writer and the author, adding much to the understanding of these men as soldiers and leaders and their valiant effort to oust the rapacious British—driven mostly by corporate greed—from the land they had fought so hard to tame. Softcover, 328 pages, #918, *$18*.

The War in South Africa: Its Causes & Effects


J.A. HOBSON
THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA
Its Causes and Effects
NOW WITH A NEW INTRODUCTION:
"SOUTH AFRICA 1899, IRAQ 2003: THE AWFUL PARALLELS"
BY ARTHUR KEMP BA

John Atkinson Hobson's prophetic book, first published in 1900, describes in clinical detail the lies, deceptions, underhanded maneuverings and false propaganda that lay behind the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War in 1899.

Hobson's book reveals the trail of lies in the build-up to that war. These included bogus "atrocity" propaganda, faked allegations of Boer barbarity, corruption, maladministration, and the deliberate distortions and double-crossing in the "negotiations" that preceded the war. Hobson even shows how the lies also included invented stories of "Boer armament build-ups" which were portrayed as evidence of the "Boer threat" to British interests. He also spends time explaining how these allegations were spread across the English-speaking world. They were generated, he proves, in the newsrooms of the anti-Boer newspapers in Johannesburg, and sent by telex to London, from where they were fed into the major English language newspapers, conservative and liberal alike, where they were faithfully repeated without question.

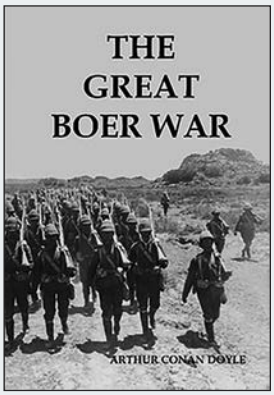
In this way, Hobson proves, an atmosphere of hatred against the Boer Republics was engendered, and the British public were incited into supporting armed intervention in a nation on another continent which posed no threat to Britain at all.

Finally, Hobson reveals the true source behind the anti-Boer agitation and incitement to war: the powerful Jewish lobby in South Africa, who he openly calls the "Jew-Imperialists." This Jewish lobby, Hobson shows, owned not only the mineral and trading wealth of the Transvaal Boer Republic, but also the major media outlets in Johannesburg, which generated the false propaganda against Paul Kruger's isolated and ultimately inoffensive state.

He is also biting about South Africa's racial policies, pointing out that the reliance on non-White labor would ultimately cause the death of White rule in that country.

This brand-new edition has been completely reset and updated with annotations to inform present-day readers of all references to persons and events mentioned in the book. In addition, it also contains a new short history of the course of the Second Anglo-Boer war. Also includes a new introduction by historian Arthur Kemp. Softcover, 277 pages, #767, ***$22.***

The Great Boer War



Better known for his Sherlock Holmes books, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's book was one of the first complete histories of the Anglo-Boer War as it happened. Published in 1902, Doyle's book became the standard by which all other histories of that conflict became to be measured. Doyle wanted to know what war looked like up close, so he volunteered and served in the British army's medical corps, and was thus able to experience the conflict first-hand. His ensuing book was the first complete chronicle of the Anglo-Boer War. In it he laments that the Boers were a tougher opponent for the British than even the armies of Napoleon.

Here is an excerpt in Doyle's own words:

"Take a community of Dutchmen of the type of those who defended themselves for 50 years against all the power of Spain at a time when Spain was the greatest power in the world. Intermix with them a strain of those inflexible French Huguenots who gave up home and fortune and left their country forever at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The product must obviously be one of the most rugged, virile, unconquerable races ever seen upon Earth.

"Take this formidable people and train them for seven generations in constant warfare against savage men and ferocious beasts, in circumstances under which no weakling could survive, place them so that they acquire exceptional skill with weapons and in horsemanship, give them a country which is eminently suited to the tactics of the huntsman, the marksman, and the rider.

"Then, finally, put a finer temper upon their military qualities by a dour fatalistic Old Testament religion and an ardent and consuming patriotism.

"Combine all these qualities and all these impulses in one individual, and you have the modern Boer—the most formidable antagonist who ever crossed the path of Imperial Britain.

"Our military history has largely consisted in our conflicts with France, but Napoleon and all his veterans have never treated us so roughly as these bard-bitten farmers with their ancient theology and their inconveniently modern rifles."

Now completely reset in crisp, clear type with two dozen unique and rare pictures from the conflict. Softcover, 262 pages, #744, ***$15.***

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Children of Reconstruction: The Fruits of Union Occupation

A brief look at the aftermath of the Civil War for Southern civilians in one war-torn state

By Thomas Goodrich

Were we able to fly over the United States in 1865, from high overhead we would quickly see that two different worlds existed below, one above the Mason-Dixon Line—imaginarily extended across the nation—and one below.

North of our imaginary line lay a broad green land of forest and field. From above the Earth, the world below not only seems, but is, in fact, a bloom of health and abundance with fields full of waving grain and orchards white with blossoms. Running through this fertile landscape, countless locomotives with cars full of freight puff their way east and west as they connect the large, sprawling cities spread across this nation. Likewise, on the rivers, steamboats loaded with passengers and goods glide from one community to the next. A thousand smoke stacks in the booming towns and cities below reveal a hive of human activity, energy and industry suggesting better than words a nation in the midst of growth and prosperity, of peace and plenty.

To the south of the imaginary line, we look down on a land that is silent, still, stagnant. Bombed and burned cities and towns, with almost no human activity, are dead and dark as tombs. The railroads are destroyed, bridges are burned and the rivers, bays and harbors are filled with dead trees, logs and the wrecks of sunken ships. The valleys and pastures of the countryside, once so lovely and picturesque, are blackened wastes now with burned homes and barns and miles of destroyed fencing and felled orchards. Formerly fertile fields now lay fallow and overgrown in weeds and brush. Above this bleak land, the very air stinks of sulfur, gun powder and death. The stench of thousands of rotting horses, mules and humans rise at every hand.

> Once fertile fields now lay fallow and overgrown in weeds and brush.

The time is May 1865. The two lands are the United States of America to the north of the Mason-Dixon line and the Confederate States of America to the south.

Thousands of books have been devoted to the American Civil War. While most deal with the generals and actual battles, only a few have described the end of the war and the devastation suffered by the South. Fewer still have bothered to mention the far-flung and mostly forgotten region of western Missouri and the horrific fate this largely Confederate area endured.

Beginning in Spring 1861 and con-

This illustration by W.D. Matthews, entitled "Your Money or Your Life," shows two bushwhackers preying upon travelers crossing through post-Civil War era Missouri. The term "bushwhacker" is generally accepted as applying solely to Southerners, but, as TBR author Clint Lacy points out: "Newspaper clippings of the era show quite clearly that the term 'bushwhacker' was used to describe criminal bands of highwaymen, thieves and terrorists from both sides of the local conflict who preyed upon civilians."

After Federal troops were finished with their cruel work, cities across the South were in ruins. Richmond, Atlanta and Charleston, for instance, no longer had the capacity to produce the food necessary to feed the already starving population. Brutal Federal occupation made matters worse. Shown above are four former slaves, several who appear to be in Union uniforms, sitting amidst the rubble of Charleston.

tinuing to the end in 1865, Unionist guerrillas from Kansas, Jayhawkers and Red Legs they were called, crossed and recrossed the Missouri state line, looting, burning and killing. In retaliation, rebels from Missouri, guerrillas referred to as bushwhackers, raided those Kansas towns and farms closest to the border and attacked Unionists living in Missouri.

Thus, when the end came in 1865, and while church bells in Kansas had pealed the news and cannon had thundered the victory, in Missouri there was only silence. After years of marching armies, raiding Kansans, and an absence of all law and order, the once beautiful and bounteous West Missouri landscape had been transformed into a blackened waste—the "burnt district," former residents now called it. The Rev. George Miller was one of them. Returning home from exile at war's end, the stunned minister could hardly believe his eyes:

> My wife and I came through Johnson, Cass and Jackson Counties and, for miles and miles, we saw nothing but lone chimneys to mark the spots where happy homes stood. It seemed like a vast cemetery—not a living thing to break the silence. … Man no longer existed there.

In some border counties whose antebellum population had been as high as 8,000, only a few hundred tattered and starving occupants remained by war's end.

Wrote one Vernon County chronicler:

> When [the surrender at] Appomattox came there were not more than 100 families in the county. There was neither town nor village. At Nevada City, a dozen small, scattered houses, out of repair; at Balltown … a dozen; at Montevallo, none. Riding from Nevada to Balltown, one did not pass a house. … There was not a store in the county.

In neighboring Barton County, only six families were left. After looking about at the incredible carnage and destruction, those few along the border who yet remained could count their survival as nothing short of miraculous. Although he was describing the scene around Warrensburg, Missouri, when George Hedges wrote his daughter shortly after war's end, he might well have been depicting almost any community in the region:

> We are well and, surprising to tell, have lived through [the events] without any particular personal harm; we have been robbed and plundered in the house and out of it, by both friends and foes of the

government party, and the country has been full of [those] who have gone about robbing and plundering … and in a great many instances, murdering men for mere opinion's sake. Then the Federals would in the night generally turn out and kill as many more or perhaps twice or thrice as many by the way of retaliation, and so it went until half our people were either killed or ran away to avoid death.

Mr. Shaw our neighbor was killed; Joseph Matthew of Blackwater town was killed; Baldwin Fine, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Shaffer, Mr. Dean, Mr. Kean, Offutt, Cockerel, Sanders, Fitzgerald, Stephens, Andrews, and a host of others I could mention. …

Columbus and a large part of our county toward the west have been burned, part by Federals and part by Rebels. Nearly all of … the counties south along the Kansas border are consumed. …

[My son], James, reached home a few days ago, well and hearty and greatly grown, a man of fine size and good appearance. He is still crippled in his hand, but not so badly as I feared it would prove to be; he received no other wound.

James and Sallie Stone, Ellis Stone and family, and Dick Ellis … left here the second year of the war and have not returned. Joseph Stone left his farm and moved into Warrensburg, where his daughter Anna married a Federal soldier. Caleb Stone, his oldest son, was killed at Springfield the first year of the war. One of the Ramsey boys was killed and another crippled for life. Mr. Kelly's son had his leg shot off; Robert Renick also a cripple for life, and many others I could mention. I have sold my land, and shall leave this county; it was all I had left.

While Hedges and others were leaving, a few were returning. After two years of exile, a Southern lady who had seen all the horrors of war stepped from the levee at Miami, Missouri, a changed woman returning to a changed land. Elvira Scott: "Home looked very unlike the home I left. … I hope I return a wiser and better woman. I have been tried in the furnace of affliction."

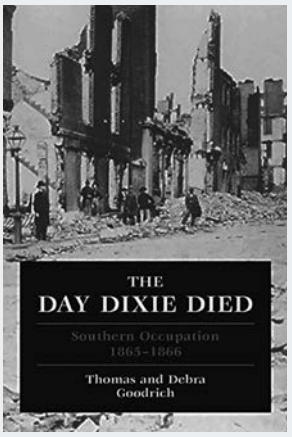
Although the Missouri guerrillas remained relatively quiet in the days and weeks after hostilities officially ceased, there was strong concern among many border residents that they would continue the fight from their woodland lairs. On that score there was needless alarm. Their ablest leaders dead, sickened and disheartened by defeat, partisans, like their regular counterparts who had fought and suffered in the ranks through four long years of war, saw with Appomattox a chance to escape the contest with their lives—something not even the most sanguine had believed possible but a few short months before.

Throughout the spring and summer of 1865, feelers from the various surviving Rebel bands arrived at Federal outposts. The following exchange was typical:

May 25, 1865

Capt. Younger, Sir:—I understand that peace is made. Myself and my little band, wishing to quit fighting and obey the laws of the country, I will send you these few lines to show you the terms that we are willing to surrender on: We must keep our side arms—for you know we have personal enemies that would kill us at the first opportunity. … I also have horses in my outfit that belongs [sic] to citizens of this county, that we are willing to return to their proper owners, for we did not take them for our profit—we took them to save our lives. I have a horse that I rode from Texas that there is no use in a man talking about me giving up. When my men surrender, they expect to leave the state.

Now, Capt. Younger, these words I write in earnest. There will be no use talking about myself and band coming to Liberty if you don't allow us our sidearms, and give us an honorable parole. We are willing to blot out the



The Day Dixie Died: Southern Occupation, 1865-1866

After four violent years, the moment had finally come: Gen. Robert E. Lee had signed surrender papers. With that stroke of the pen, the riven nation was reunited and a bloody chapter was closed. Once more, men from the North and the South would join as one and forge ahead into a bright and prosperous future. Unfortunately, there is another chapter to the book above, a chapter never told. That chapter reads like a terrible scar on U.S. history and one rarely discussed. In the weeks that followed the surrender, as the Northern victors occupied the ravaged South, a beaten and helpless people were subjected to crimes and outrage without number—murder, rape, starvation, disease, theft, beatings, humiliations and indignities. All became the daily reality of "peace." In the words of the people themselves, *The Day Dixie Died: Southern Occupation, 1865-1866* by Thomas Goodrich describes this dark episode in American history. What the book reveals is nothing less than an ugly and shameful stain on our history. It was a truly terrible time that resonates to this very day. Hardback, 320 pages, #273, *$27* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5.

past and begin anew. If I come to Liberty, will let you know distinctly that I and my men intend to behave ourselves, and not throw out any insinuations nor insults to soldiers nor citizens, nor [do we] intend to take any from them. Understand me, we blot all out and begin anew. Now sir, if you wish peace and prosperity in this county, you will accept these propositions. Drop me a few lines in answer to this.

Yours, respectfully, Oliver Shepherd, Captain.

Capt. Younger's response:

HEADQUARTERS
RICHFIELD, Mo., May 25, 1865

Mr. Shepherd—Sir: I have just received a letter from you in which you state [you] are desirous of surrendering your forces. Sir, in reply to your propositions, I will say that the terms upon which you are willing to surrender cannot be accepted by me. You wish to retain your arms—this you cannot be permitted to do under any circumstances. If I accept your surrender, it must be upon the same terms that others of your "profession" are being accepted; upon which is a return of all arms and other property which may have been taken by you during your operations, and all arms which you may have had before, or which you may now have in your possession.

With this, sir, I will close.

B.F. Cooper, First Lieutenant, Capt. Younger's Company, commanding Post

Despite his threat, Shepherd quickly came to terms. Like most others, the Missourian surrendered his horse, laid down his arms and, with hopes of living out the remainder of his life in peace, he set his face homeward. That peace proved largely illusory, however. With Radical Republican governments—both state and national—screening their acts, vindictive Unionists humiliated, harassed and hunted returning guerrillas at every turn.

The words of Jim Cummins were the words of many: "I fought for things I thought was right. When the war was over and I wanted to settle down, they would not let me, but pursued me with a malignant hatred."

A number of now disarmed and horseless Southerners, Oliver Shepherd included, were hunted down and shot or dragged out by vigilance committees in the dead of night and lynched. Others fled the state to Texas or the mining camps of Montana. Some simply swallowed their pride, suffered the insufferable, and silently submitted to the terror of the victors. There were a few, though, who refused to bow down. Born in strife, reared in battle, many of these young men had known nothing but war and, for them, the Federal version of peace looked strangely like more of the same.

Ten months after war's end, the Liberty, Missouri *Tribune* took special note of one such group:

> Our usually quiet city was startled last Tuesday by one of the most cold-blooded murders and heavy robberies on record. It appears that, in the afternoon, some 10 or 12 persons rode into town, and two of them went into the Clay County Savings Bank and asked the clerk … to change a $10 bill and, as he started to do so, they drew their revolvers on him and …

Thus began the career of 18-year-old Jesse James. For most of the nation, the great Southern rebellion was over. For James and his compatriots, however, it had just begun. ❖

Thomas Goodrich is a professional writer living in the U.S. and Europe. His biological father was a U.S. Marine in the WWII Pacific Theater and his adoptive father was in the U.S. Air Force in Europe. For more on the subject and reference sources used in this article, we suggest you read *Black Flag* and *The Day Dixie Died*, upon which this article was based. Both are available from TBR.

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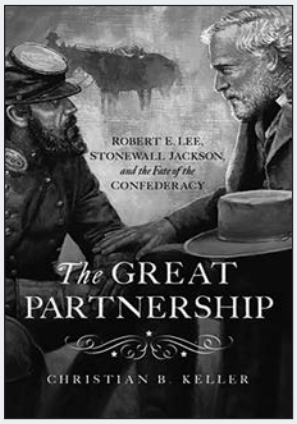

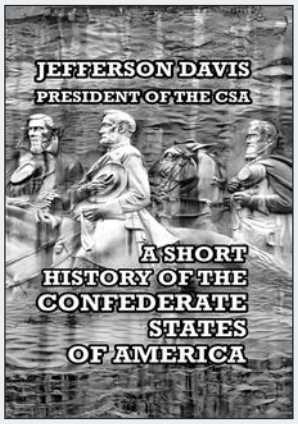

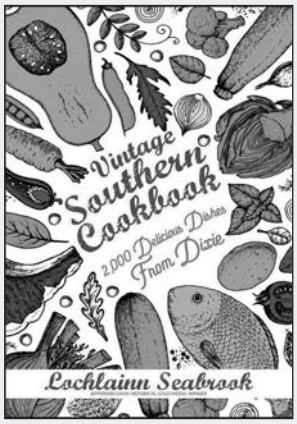

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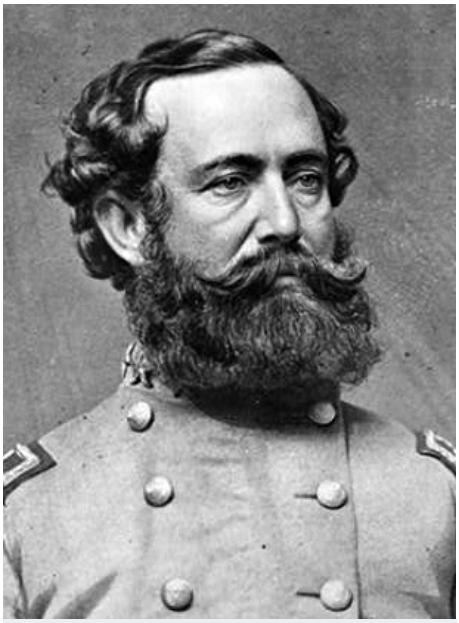
The Red Shirt Revolt Against Federal Tyranny

How Southerners finally threw off the shackles of Reconstruction

By Marc Roland

In our previous issue—TBR November/December 2021, entitled "Carolina Coup"—this author described the first and so far only *coup d'etat* to have actually succeeded in the United States.[1] Although, as one might imagine, it was a majorly important event in American history, the overthrow of legal state authority disappeared down an Orwellian memory hole.

Just last year, however, the virtually forgotten takeover was spotlighted by David Zucchino's award of the Pulitzer Prize for *Wilmington's Lie: The Murderous Coup of 1898 and the Rise of White Supremacy*: "A gripping account of the overthrow of the elected government of a Black-majority North Carolina city after Reconstruction that untangles a complicated set of power dynamics cutting across race, class and gender."[2] The book depicts African-American citizens as innocent, sympathetic, peace-loving victims of demented, evil White people, save those progressive few proto-liberals among a more vast majority of congenital racists. Zucchino gasps with unrelieved outrage across his 448–page rant in a remorselessly one-sided, unrecognizably skewered version of the past glimpsed through the tunnel vision of White self-hate.



In 1876, former Confederate general and Red Shirt candidate Wade Hampton became governor of South Carolina after a recount revealed thousands of ignored ballots.

Debunking the teeming swarm of his twisted statements or filling in those omissions which would have otherwise contradicted the author's livid presentation, requires a book all its own. In lieu of such a necessarily dismal tome, suffice it to say that *Wilmington's Lie* is tantamount to *Zucchino's Lie* for its top-heavy bias against our forebears, whose real motives he distorts and whose sufferings he ignores. If ever an over-written screed deserved to be cheerfully flung into the Memory Hole, this one is it—an unavoidable conclusion that must occur to any sane reader acquainted with the truth about late 19th-century America.

The former Confederacy was then enemy-occupied territory, no longer composed of free states, but degraded by impoverishment and impotence at the hands of a victor greedy for revenge. Imposed conditions were especially harsh in the Carolinas, where White residents, having been reduced to minority status, were effectively disempowered by outnumbering black voters organized into election blocks of Reconstruction politicians anxious to punish and exploit the despised Southerners. Social consequences of their political disenfranchisement were crime waves of rape, murder, beatings and theft hitherto unknown for their sadism and scope. Zucchino and his ilk never so much as allude to the unrestrained Black savagery that terrorized and brutalized de-

fenseless White people who, in the standard liberal point of view, deserved such bloodshed and more for the unforgivable sin of racism.

How the humiliated citizens of Wilmington freed themselves from 33 years of shame, agony and death was recounted in last issue's article. Not addressed was its legality. We will address that here.

Gen. Walker Taylor had been authorized to command Wilmington Light Infantry troops, just returned from the Spanish–American War, together with federal Naval Reserves, marching his combined forces into the city with orders for aggressively suppressing the White uprising. But when they saw for themselves how the African-Americans and their pale-skinned agitators were burning and looting the city, shooting and stabbing its residents, Taylor and his men switched sides. He afterward told Washington, D.C. newspapers that the *coup d'etat* had been absolutely necessary to prevent Wilmington from entirely going up in flames.[3]

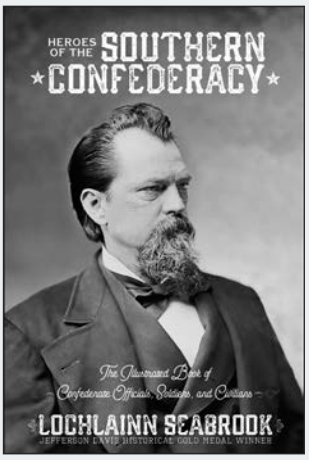
North Carolina Gov. Charles Aycock backed him up, stating that deposing the incompetent, corrupt and mendacious authorities had been required to save the lives of countless citizens. "This was not an act of rowdy or lawless men," he affirmed. "It was the act of merchants, of manufacturers, of railroad workers—an act in which every man worthy of the name joined."[4]

The Atlanta Constitution carried a front-page article, "The Blacks to Blame," exposing the origins of the violence:

> There is no doubt that the Negroes are responsible for precipitating the race war, as the following affidavit from a thoroughly reputable citizen will attest:
>
> "I, William McAllister, being duly sworn, make the following af-

A Red Shirt Rider

In nearly every ex-Confederate state, Republican coalitions came to power and directly set out to "transform" Southern society. Black men were given the right to vote, and former Confederates were denied this right. Many of the South's newly elected political leaders were thus outsiders who had no cultural ties to the South and its way of life. Black militias and police forces, many times led by White Marxist agitators, were the enforcement arm of the new regimes. Crimes against Whites—including rape and robbery—were ignored, leading to the formation of groups of armed White resistors. One of these groups was the Red Shirts, a member of which is shown above.



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> fidavit: That I am a yard master for the Atlantic Coast Line. My duty is to truthfully swear that I personally observed crowds of Black men openly brandishing shotguns, rifles and pistols, which they used to shoot White people encountered in the streets or standing before windows in their homes and businesses. I saw Negro women throwing fire brands into barns and shops."[5]

McAllister's sworn testimony was among others published in newspapers around the country, South and North. Former Confederate Lt. Col. William Parsley told how "every blessed one of them [the Black rioters] had a pistol of some sort and, many of them, rifles and shotguns loaded with buckshot."[6] *The Winston-Salem Journal* represented unanimous opinion when it published that Wilmington's *coup d'etat* was "a rational defense of White honor and a required response to the criminal element of the Blacks."[7]

"There has not been a single illegal act committed in the change of government," explained Alfred Waddell, a former U.S. congressman who led the insurrection. "Simply, the old board went out, and the new board came in, strictly according to law. As to the government we have established, it is a perfectly legal one. The law passed by the Republican Legislature itself has been complied with."[8]

Neither he nor any of the thousands of participants in the revolt were charged with having engaged in unlawful behavior of any kind, but were, in fact, lauded by state and even federal authorities for their courageous self-defense—so obvious had been the mayhem perpetrated by rampaging mobs of Black arsonists and murderers. Running riot in Wilmington had conflated to a citywide emergency and become so intolerable, thanks to the radical Reconstructionists in government, only their immediate removal from power at gunpoint avoided worse to come. Waddell's first act as mayor was to arrest all the anti-White agitators.:

> In regard to those men who had been brought to the jail, a crowd said that they intended to destroy [Black prisoners]; that they were the leaders, and that they were going to take the men out of the jail. I stayed up the whole night myself, and the forces [of armed patriots] stayed up all night, and we saved those wretched creatures' lives. I waited until next morning, at nine o'clock, and, then, I made the troops [of the Wilmington Light Infantry] form a hollow square in front of the jail. We placed the scoundrels in the midst of the square and marched them to the railroad station"

The captured troublemakers were convinced they were about to be lynched and would have been under other circumstances, as outside the jail were a thousand angry residents, whose hometown, strewn with corpses, lay half in smoldering ruin.

"I bought and gave them tickets to Richmond," Waddel said, "and told them to go and to never show up again. That bunch were all Negroes." Then followed another handcuffed "bunch" of White rioters, who were even more vociferously threatened by the hostile crowd, before being safely entrained to the border. Everyone present somberly understood that, had the struggle turned out differently, the defeated Whites would not have been so humanely treated by the Blacks and their White handlers. "We could have quite legally held them accountable on charges of murder, attempted murder, aggravated assault, destruction of private and public property, arson and any number of serious crimes," Waddell stated. "I could have turned them over, as I personally preferred, to the justifiable hatred of my fellow townspeople, who would have gleefully torn them limb from limb. But in setting such wretches free, we showed the difference between them and ourselves."[9]

How this honorably executed, if

Life for Southern Whites Under Black Rule

What would prompt the rise of an organization such as the Red Shirts to so fiercely resist White Marxist and Black rule along with so many fellow White Southerners? Historian James Pike explains in his 1874 book *The Prostrate State: South Carolina Under Negro Government* the conditions following Emancipation and Reconstruction confronting Dixie society in which radical Northern Whites and freed Blacks now replaced Southern Whites in local and state governmental bodies, and the descent into barbarism that soon followed:

> Did any of that old band of Southern Revolutionary patriots who wrestled in their souls with the curse of slavery ever contemplate such a descent into barbarism as this spectacle implied and typified? …
>
> Here, then, is the outcome, the ripe, perfected fruit of the boasted civilization of the South, after 200 years of experience. A White community that had gradually risen from small beginnings till it grew into wealth, culture and refinement and became accomplished in all the arts of civilization; that successfully asserted its resistance to a foreign tyranny by deeds of conspicuous valor, which achieved liberty and independence through the fire and tempest of civil war, and illustrated itself in the councils of the nation by orators and statesmen worthy of any age or nation—such a community is then reduced to this.
>
> It lies prostrate in the dust, ruled over by this strange conglomerate, gathered from the ranks of its own servile population. It is the spectacle of a society suddenly turned bottom-side up. The wealth, the intelligence, the culture, the wisdom of the state have broken through the crust of that social volcano on which they were contentedly reposing, and have sunk out of sight, consumed by the subterranean fires they had with such temerity braved and defied.
>
> In the place of this old aristocratic society stands the rude form of the most ignorant democracy that mankind ever saw, invested with the functions of government. It is the dregs of the population habilitated in the robes of their intelligent predecessors, and asserting over them the rule of ignorance and corruption, through the inexorable machinery of a majority of numbers. It is barbarism overwhelming civilization by physical force. It is the slave rioting in the halls of his master, and putting that master under his feet. ❖

entirely needful, *coup d'etat* turned the tables on the Reconstructionists was not apparent at the time. What transformed a cowed minority of hopeless Whites into a racial revolutionary army of Aryan warriors almost over night seemed miraculous, even to astute, contemporaneous observers like Henry L. West, political director of *The Washington Post*, reporting from North Carolina just days before the outbreak of the Black riot:

> In Wilmington, I found a very remarkable condition of affairs. The city might have been preparing for a siege instead of an election. All shades of political beliefs were represented. But, in the presence of what they believed to be an overwhelming crisis, they brushed aside the great principles that divide parties and individuals and stood together as one man. When I emphasize the fact, that every block in every ward was thus organized, and that the precautionary meetings were attended by ministers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, railroad officials, cotton exporters, and, indeed, by the reputable, tax-paying, substantial men of the city, the extent and significance of this armed movement can, perhaps, be realized. It was not the wild and freakish organization of irresponsible men, but the deliberate action of determined citizens. Military preparations, so extensive as to suggest assault from some foreign foe, must have had unusual inspiration and definite purpose.[10]

THE RED SHIRTS IN CAROLINA

The organizing force that eluded West was a paramilitary group capable of changing White Wilmingtonians from intimidated defeatists into fanatic fighters. Adolf Hitler's Brown Shirt Stormtroopers and Benito Mussolini's Black Shirt legionnaires are part of 20th-century history. But virtually forgotten are their ideological predecessors of the previous century: America's Red Shirts. Like their European successors, they spontaneously responded to the assault on a people's cultural and racial existence. Confederate veterans and younger men not old enough to have fought in the War for Southern Independence, farmers, railroad workers, shopkeepers, carpenters, teachers, miners, hunters, sailors and field hands were outraged by the indignities and injustices piled on their long-suffering kinfolk during the misidentified "Reconstruction" era. Historian Alfred Williams, an eyewitness of the time, tells how the Red Shirts were "men of all ages and degrees—old and bent, young and stalwart, smart and shabby, in ragged and patched breeches and cowhide boots or brogans [coarse leather shoes reaching to the ankles], along with costly equipment—differing widely in outward aspects as men can differ, but with the one purpose and hope in all their hearts."[11]

Although well-armed and iron-

fisted, they did not shrink from violence where violence confronted them but were well disciplined and refrained from rowdiness or dishonorable behavior. Nor did they countenance lynch mobs. In fact, they actually intervened on several occasions to save Black perpetrators, otherwise incarcerated by police authorities, from popular execution. Unapprehended or escaped criminals on the run, however, were mercilessly tracked down and strung up to swing in the breeze from the limbs of hanging trees, as powerful warnings to other would-be rapists, house-breakers or murderers. Red Shirts were the only defenders of families in a fearsome epoch of otherwise unrestrained lawlessness.

They trained as proficient horsemen and militiamen, beholden to no authority but their own officers, publicly participating in numerous and dramatic protests against the worst excesses of the occupation of the South and the petty tyrants who carried it out. Wearing a red shirt became a source of pride and resistance for Whites. Fiancés, wives, sisters, cousins and daughters sewed thousands of red shirts. It also became fashionable for women to wear red ribbons in their hair or about their waists. The red shirt ideologically united the volunteers and was their only uniform. Origins were unsure, but it became synonymous for blood —the blood of slain loved ones, the blood of a race that must be preserved, and the blood sacrifice necessary to save it.

THE WHITE MAN'S PARTY

When the Wilmington insurrection began in January 1898, Red Shirt rank-and-file adherents flocked to the newly created White Man's Party, serving as its activists and bodyguards. Their frequent show of strength in marching demonstrations and cavalry parades instilled a spirit of defiance and self-assurance among Whites, but fear and hatred in Reconstructionists and their Black minions. Armed and riding well-trained horses, the Red Shirts organized parades and rallies in every county in North Carolina. Mounted men gave an impression of greater power and numbers, creating a massive spectacle that united and motivated followers, while attracting new members.

A surge in public support enabled the Red Shirts to create an auxiliary for monitoring Wilmington's crime-ridden streets as "White Citizen Patrols," walking in pairs and wearing white handkerchiefs tied around their left arms for identification. They occasionally ran into trouble with city authorities, were sometimes jailed by police or wounded in knife fights with Black toughs, but never backed down from a fight.

> Black rioters and White militants were trying to kill each other in hand-to-hand fighting.

At numerous mass-rallies staged by the militants, their leader was often the featured speaker. A flamboyant, forthright orator, when a cynical newspaper reporter in the crowd asked him what his Red Shirt "cowboy club" was all about, "Pitchfork" Ben Tillman answered with a broad grin: "The purpose of the organization shall be to re-establish in North Carolina the supremacy of the White race."[12] His response ignited a firestorm of cheers and rebel yells from spectators, who contributed to the purchase of a Gatling gun.

A precursor of the machine gun and forerunner of today's electric motor-driven rotary cannon equipping helicopter gunships, the hand-cranked weapon could fire 200 .58 caliber rounds a minute, or 400 to 900 .30 caliber rounds every 60 seconds. A few more meetings raised the necessary $1,200 ($41,282 in today's money) for a new Gatling gun.[13] Its public debut at an October 21 "White Man's Rally" was the sensation of all Wilmington. "I am told the Negroes outnumber us three- or four-to-one," Red Shirt mobilizer Claude Kitchin informed the audience. "But this sweetheart [he affectionately patted the 10-barreled Gatling gun] should reduce them to a minority pretty quick." His listeners offered up additional contributions for extra ammunition.

He made similar, somewhat tongue-in-cheek remarks on November 1 to 3,000 applauding supporters in Laurinburg: "We cannot outnumber the Negroes. And, so, we must either outcheat, out-count or out-shoot them." Government authorities in Washington, D.C., however, were not amused —but alarmed—by the Red Shirts' acquisition of a state-of-the-art weapon, and rumors began circulating fast and furious about an impending invasion of North Carolina by Federal troops. Kitchin was defiant: "All the soldiers in the United States will not keep White people from enjoying their rights!"[14]

Fortunately, the fearsome Gatling gun was never turned against Gen. Taylor's Light Infantry after they arrived and joined the White insurrection. Nor was it used on the morning of November 10, 1898, although it was present, when 500 Red Shirts and other townsmen carrying conventional rifles stormed Wilmington's only Black-owned-and-run newspaper office, dismantled its printing press and set fire to the building. Since summer, *The Daily Record* churned out fake news describing consensual interracial relations to explain away the rash of "Negro rapes" afflicting North Carolina, as actually the seduction of Black men by Southern women, who preferred Afro-Americans over White men. No evidence of any kind supporting such allegations was provided, but enough

Red Shirt members are shown outside of a polling place in North Carolina in 1898. The Red Shirts originated in Mississippi but soon spread to both North Carolina and South Carolina with the aim of combatting the worst excesses of Republican rule, Reconstruction, Black criminality, and political corruption more broadly. Vilified today by Court Historians, the Red Shirts played an important role in Southern history and were viewed as champions of the people of the South.

had been published to ignite sufficient popular outrage for incinerating *The Daily Record*.

Its ruins were still burning when hundreds of Black rioters and White militants were trying to kill one another in desperate hand-to-hand fighting and exchanged intense gunfire on the other side of town, which was likewise engulfed in flames. Red Shirts charged into the thick of the struggle. Their combined victory with courageous townsmen was followed immediately by a *coup d'etat* that ran off the duly elected, federally approved authorities ultimately responsible for the trouble. The old defeatist excuse—"You can't fight City Hall!"—had been invalidated with the assumption of political power in Wilmington by the White Man's Party.

THE RED SHIRTS IN MISSISSIPPI

Red Shirt origins preceded that unique triumph by 23 years, not in North Carolina, but in Mississippi. The White supremacists got their start by targeting equalitarian propagandists with a barrage of rotten eggs, the tar-and-feathering of pestiferous Reconstructionist leaders, the shooting up of town meetings where interracial dances were held, and the shooing away of Black voters from election polls. Such brazen defiance of imposed tyranny lifted the morale of an enemy-occupied people in "The Hospitality State," whose Latin motto, *Virtute et armis*—"By valor and arms"—the Red Shirts took to heart.

In early summer 1876, the focus of their attention suddenly shifted to South Carolina, known then as the "Prostate State." According to Alfred Williams:

> The name fitted, was accurately descriptive. By the census of 1870, her population was 289,667 White, 415,814 Black. The actual majority of Black voters was more than 26,000. The state had lost more than 40,000 White men killed or disabled in the war and more than 8,000 were disenfranchised because they had served the Confederacy. All election machinery was in the hands of the state Reconstruction government and the law was constructed to make fraud easy and safe.
>
> Practically all the Negroes were in the Union League, a secret oath-bound society organized and kept active by leaders of both colors, absolutely unscrupulous. White people could not know what was said and done in the lodges. They had much and dismal reason to believe that hate and fear of the White race was preached continually and artfully, stimulated with reckless lies that the Blacks were threatened with return to slavery. Actual results of the league meetings were seen when each election day the African-American voters were marched to the polling places in solid ranks and, without exception or variation, voted the straight party ticket
>
> Behind and above all was the federal government, ready to throw the compelling strength of courts

and bayonets against the White man. The White people of the "Prostrate State" were given an awful insight of what impended over them when the constitutional convention of 1868, called by unanimous Negro vote, met in Charleston. The membership was 73 colored, 51 White and, of the White men, [only] 23 were actual residents of the state.[15]

South Carolina's most prominent Black organizer was Daddy Cain. At Beaufort, he urged "putting the torch at night to the White man's house and barn as the quickest and surest way of forcing him to submission and out of the state and leaving a clear field for a Black commonwealth." His publicly proclaimed "plan of driving all White people out of the state except those willing to intermarry and closely associate with Negroes" was enthusiastically received by sympathetic White politicians and clergymen.[16]

Again from Alfred Williams:

> The leaders in Charleston controlling the country patronage and money, and the machinery of the law, intended to join with the most extreme elements of plunder and persecution to drive the White population to exile or absolute subjection. Judging by the record they made, written indelibly in official archives, continuance of their rule would have meant inevitable and irretrievable annihilation of the fruits of two centuries of labor and thought and courage and aspiration.

Williams cites "the butchery of J.R. Howard, venerable and venerated citizen of Grahamville, and the slaying of an old gentleman and his wife on the border of Abbeville and Edgefield" as typical of the anti-White terrorism growing throughout the Prostate State in proportion to Daddy Cain's intensifying demand for making South Carolina "a black commonwealth."[17]

The long-simmering interracial pot ultimately boiled over at the once predominantly White and prosperous—now mostly Black and blighted

Black federal troops enforced the tyrannical dictates of the Reconstructionists.

—town of Hamburg, on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River. It was here, precisely to the day of America's 100th anniversary, that another revolution broke out. "Testimony on who fired first conflicted," writes Williams.

> Both sides were willing, obviously. The Negroes fired from the windows of their warehouse, the Whites from such shelter as they could find and with what firearms they had. … A rifle ball from the warehouse struck McKie Meriwether, 23 years old and a member of a prominent Edgefield family, in the head and killed him as he peered around an abutment of the bridge. Then the Whites began in grim earnest.
>
> Somebody recollected where there was an old, disused cannon. and runners were sent for it. Loaded with whatever missiles could be found, including bullets, grapeshot and stones, it was fired at the warehouse. It made little impression on the stone walls, but demoralized the [Black] militiamen, who climbed down a ladder from a rear window and fled to hiding places. The White men hunted them out from beneath nearby buildings and behind fences and undergrowth and rounded up some 30 of them. … Among the Negroes killed was a man named Attaway, lieutenant of Company A, 18th South Carolina Regiment, and a member of the legislature, who made a violent, incendiary speech at Barnwell two weeks before, denouncing the White people and urging war against them until they were run out of the state.[18]

Hamburg "brought the uprising and the revolution within 10 days." Politicians, newspaper editors and churchmen were one in loudly condemning the "White murderers" of innocent Black citizens, some of them state and, like Attaway, military officials, while admonishing the rest of South Carolina to refrain from further bloodshed or suffer the wrath of government authority. These demands "were swept aside. The rank and file, the young men in the cities and towns, the farmers in the country, whose families and property were in continuing jeopardy from disorder and lax or corrupt administration of the law, ran wild."

As experience has proved before and since that time, when the stoical American White man begins to chant war songs, big trouble is near. There was no stopping it by any process of reasoning. One might as well have tried to stop a prairie fire by squirting on it a little bottle of ink. Patience was shattered and the long habit of submission to what looked like inescapable fate was thrown aside and replaced by burning anger and craving for combat. It was as if an electric shock had reached every center, nook and corner and the White people of every age and station, and roused them on the instant from a long stupor of despair to fierce, united action:

> In the weeks and days of the year 1876, the people of all South Carolina were in daily excitement and fear, beginning to see the faint dawn of hope where none had been. They were intent on staking everything on one, desperate struggle for deliverance from conditions intolerable and dangerous and horrible beyond the conception of people of the present. Defeat in the war with Great Britain that began in 1776 could not have brought disaster so

frightful as was threatened by failure of the revolution of 1876.[19]

Aware of what was at stake—not only for the Carolinas, but for the entire South—the Mississippi Red Shirts marched to Hamburg. Immediately upon their arrival, they promptly shot and killed "Joe Crews, one of the very few native White radicals. He had been among the most daring and vindictive of the state constabulary. Among the White people, the death was regarded as almost a legal execution, punishment for innumerable crimes inflicted on them."

The popular fate of Crews radicalized and empowered the White revolution to such an extent, an estimated 20,000 South Carolina men joined the Red Shirts during the few weeks that followed.[20]

Almost 200 combatants fell in the bitter armed struggle that ensued. More than 150 Blacks and approximately 40 Whites lost their lives. But, in December 1876, Red Shirt candidate Wade Hampton became governor by an unprecedented majority vote. His political base had been given so much popular support, newly elected President Rutherford B. Hayes ordered the withdrawal of Federal troops from the South. The Reconstruction Era was over, due in no small part to fierce armed White resistance to tyrannical Federal rule.

According to Williams"

> The powers that ruled South Carolina from 1868 until they were overthrown caused more destruction than the four years of the Civil War. It is difficult to image what the destruction would have been but for the ceaseless vigilance and readiness of the Red Shirt riders and the awe and terror they created. Without them, there would have been no law, no order or safety. Far spread and silent, unseen until needed, they stood as the one, living barrier between the state and frightful anarchy and barbarism. The outpourings and almost frenzied joy of the White people of the great White counties were beyond description, swept away all doubt of their feelings. Looking back now, considering the facts with the cleared, cool light of the elapsed time, all of us may understand more distinctly than did the people of 1876 that the battle they were fighting these summer and autumn months, literally, was for a new and brighter existence, or tortured extinction. Life or death.[21] ❖

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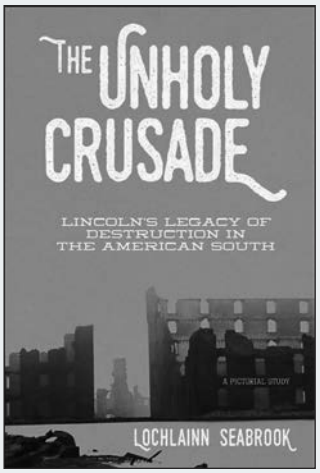
Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on WWII and European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a freelance book and music reviewer. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. Access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December TBR issue.



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André Grasset

Canadian martyr of the French Revolution

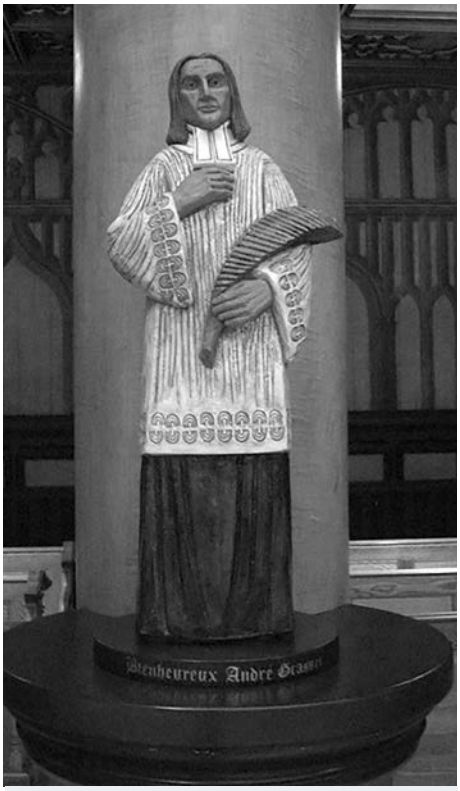
By Rémi Tremblay

In today's "Newspeak," democracy has come to be synonymous with virtue, pacifism and equality. It is seldom remembered that modern democracy, which has no link with the *polis* of the Ancient Greeks, was born in a bloodbath, in 1789, in a revolution that cost the lives of countless innocent people. The most famous victim was King Louis XVI, beheaded by the infamous guillotine, but the king was not the only one to be executed during the post-revolutionary period.

Renowned French historian Jean Sevillia estimated that "by adding the capital punishments sentenced by the judiciary system, the summary executions, deaths in jail and the toll of the civil war, the total death toll of the 'Terror' amounts to between 200,000 and 300,000."[1] Among those stands one figure, a priest, André Grasset, one among thousands. But what makes this martyr of the French Revolution a character whose memory has been celebrated by an entire people is that, in 1926, he was the first Canadian-born person to be beatified by the Church.

The legend of the 1789 Revolution has it that the people of France rose against a tyrant and imposed democracy by beheading King Louis XVI and some of the ruling elite. But, like most legends, this vision is simplistic and conceals a darker reality. It is unnecessary to review the roots of the Revolution and the influence of secret societies; countless books have been written on the topic. What needs to be addressed is the toll of the Revolution, which was bloodier than what the Court Historians have led gullible readers to believe. Most history books do in fact acknowledge that widespread massacres took place. However, mainstream historians are prone to blame a marginal fringe composed of fanatics like Maximilien Robespierre and Honoré Gabriel Riqueti, Count of Mirabeau (hereinafter simply Mirabeau). In their eyes, the Terror and the Revolution are two distinct things that need to be looked at separately. That theory allows the democrats to minimize the atrocities without justifying the crimes and, thus, avoid any responsibility. By distinguishing both faces of the medal, they seek to whitewash "the Glorious Revolution."

The Terror is often associated with the year 1793 but, from the very beginning of the Revolution,



This pillar carving in the Church of the Sacred Heart in Montreal commemorates French-Canadian Priest André Grasset, killed in Paris during the French Revolution. Mobs, brought to a frenzy by the revolutionaries, attacked Christians and any symbols of the Church.

blood was shed. It is not a question of war casualties, but a mix of revenge and purge, not unlike what happened in the USSR in the years that followed 1917. The violence orchestrated against the Chouan resistance in Brittany and Normandy proves that violence exceeded the official aim. The Chouan were, for the most part, bands of peasants, chiefly dealers in contraband salt, who rose in revolt in the west of France in 1793.

By drowning children and women in rivers, the Republican cadres were not stomping out a rebellion. Instead, they were orchestrating a genocide against a people they deemed a bit too freedom-minded for their tastes.

But violence was not limited to the fight against insurgents in just one section of the nation. It was so widespread and arbitrary that about 1% of the population died between 1789 and 1804, with a sharp peak in 1793 under Robespierre. Furthermore, 140,000 French fled the country to avoid being beheaded.[2] Some were nobles who had lost everything and who wished to eventually come back and restore the throne, but many were also simple priests and clerics fleeing persecution.[3] At the very moment the Revolution had started, anti-Catholic pogroms had begun. This led renowned historian Jean Dumont to conclude, in *La revolution ou les prodiges du sacrilege* (*The Revolution or the Miracles of the Sacrilege*), that the Revolution was not primarily targeting the rich or the nobles, but the Catholic Church, the No. 1 enemy of the Revolution. This is an analysis shared by former Member of the European Parliament Bernard Antony who stated, while the French state was preparing to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Revolution, that it "was first

The Carmelite Convent Massacre

The anti-Christian, anti-Catholic nature of the French Revolution is on full display in this iconic engraving depicting a scene from the brutal Carmelite Convent Massacre in which hundreds of Catholic bishops, priests and nuns were said to have been murdered by a hysterical mob. In September 1792, an armed mob overtook the monastery, which had been converted to a prison by the forces of the Revolution. Many were executed by firing squad before the bloodthirsty crowd began attacking the persecuted Catholic figures with pikes, swords and axes. Chaotic and violent scenes such as this quickly became associated with the excesses of the revolutionaries. In the scene above, a French official halts the wanton massacre so that the alleged "criminals" could be brought before a kangaroo court, found guilty and then "properly" executed.

HONORÉ MIRABEAU

MAXIMILEN ROBESPIERRE

KING LOUIS XVI

and foremost anti-Christian and … became anti-monarchist after Louis XVI's refusal to pursue anti-Christian policies further."[4]

As early as 1789, the goods of religious communities and local churches were seized by the state and the tithing system suppressed. The state took precedence over religion, vows were canceled, and religious communities officially disbanded. The anti-Catholic movement was in full swing, and the hardcore elements wished to impose the literal worship of "Reason." Fueled by the inflammatory rhetoric of Mirabeau, a dubious character inspired by the Marquis de Sade, religious persecutions did not slow down, but increased significantly. On November 29, 1791, it was decided that only the priests who swore allegiance to the new constitution would be allowed to continue their mission, while the others would be considered traitors. The priests were then paid by the state and were elected by the citizens, while bishops were now selected by the civil authorities rather than by the pope. On May 27, 1792, the priests who had not yet sworn allegiance to the constitution were deprived of their civil rights. Just a year later, religious holidays and the respect of the dominical rest—Sunday as a day discouraging work—were abolished. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen and the motto "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" that were supposed to bring a secular paradise here on Earth, did not apply to those who were faithful to their religious beliefs.

These anti-Catholic legislations were accompanied by real violence and persecution, and 1792 marked the beginning of open war against the Church. Massacres of priests, nuns and friars were carried out regularly during that period. One of the most famous episodes of hatred toward the Catholics was the bloodbath of the Carmelite Convent in Paris, during which Father Grasset lost his life.

Abandoned by order of the state in 1790, the Carmelite Convent was transformed into a Republican prison on August 15, 1792. It is where "refractory" priests—those who stubbornly resisted the new secular order and preferred to obey Rome's guidance rather than the rule of Parisian politicians—were sent. The priests were interned in harsh conditions, without any rights. They were even denied the celebration of mass on Sunday.

At that moment, Prussian troops were approaching Paris and the revolutionaries were scared that a "fifth column," namely the priests, could undermine the morale of the citizens or even help the invading Prussians. That was merely an excuse for more religious persecutions that had no actual basis in fact, but it allowed anti-religious propaganda to intensify among a frightened populace. On September 2, the "*Sans-culottes*," as the radical revolutionaries were called, decided to invade the Carmelite Convent. (*Sans-culottes* means, literally, "without breeches," and referred to the common people of the lower classes in late 18th-century France.)

The following events, known as the Carmelite Convent Massacre, were reported by Berthelet de Charbot, priest of Chartres, as well as Notelet and Georges Duval,[5] who were present but managed to escape the assassins. Without their direct testimony, the details of the plight of the priest-prisoners of the convent

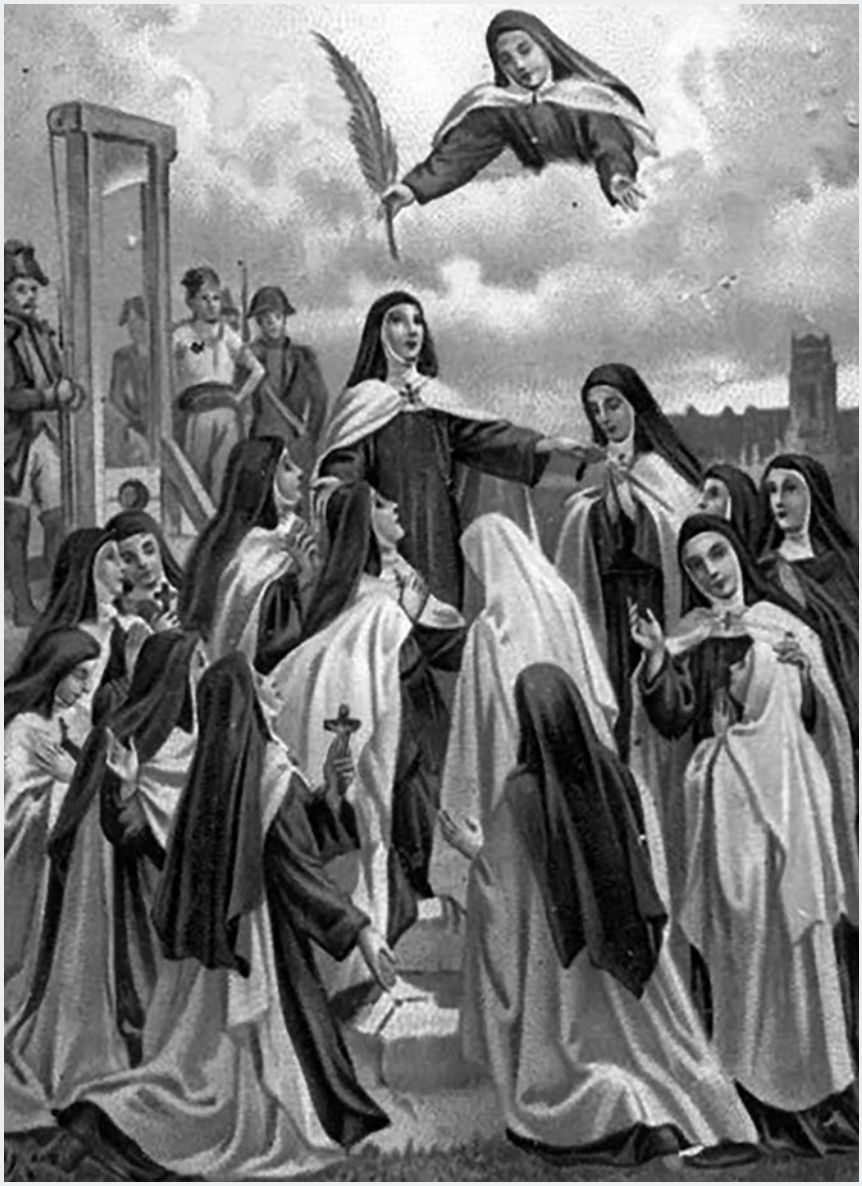
would probably have been unknown to historians.

The *Sans-culottes* entered the room of the Carmelite Convent where the priests were held captive and told them that it was time to leave. Everyone waited unsuspectingly, as they had been told three days before they would be freed. But, once they had gathered inside the yard, eight men carrying pistols and sabers rushed into the group of prisoners, slashing and shooting everyone, while a crowd was yelling its support for the budding massacre. The Archbishop of Arles exited the group of prisoners toward the murderers and told them that he was the man they were really looking for. He somehow thought that his sacrifice would save his companions and that they would be granted mercy. But, after the murderers accomplished their brutal crime, slashing the archbishop repeatedly before stomping his corpse, the bloodthirsty revolutionaries turned to the priests who had remained silent, killing about 40 of them.[6]

While being slashed with sabers, the remaining priests tried to reach the church, but the policemen along the corridor attacked them with their bayonets. There the survivors gathered around the altar to pray. But the rest were soon finished off when the revolutionaries started bringing small groups of prisoners into the yard. There, other assassins were waiting to complete the slaughter.

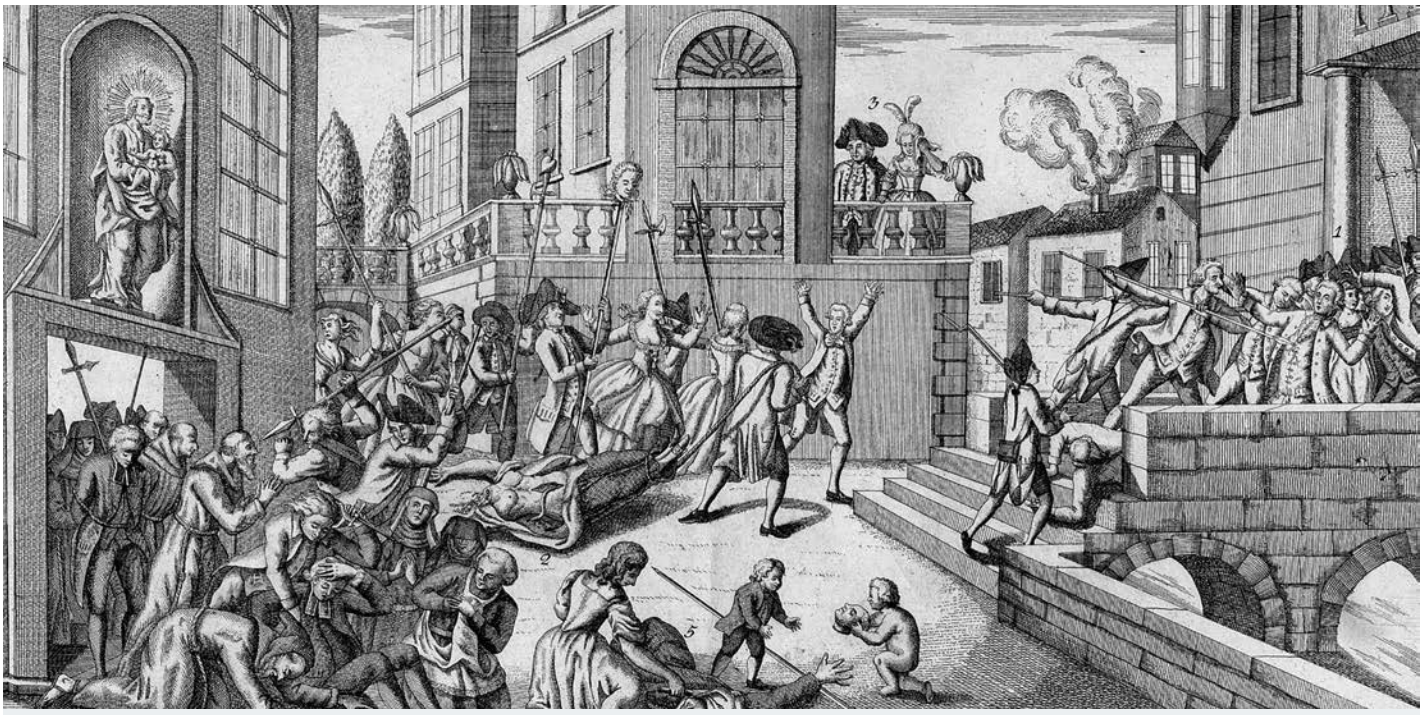
When the commissar Violette intervened, the massacre stopped. But the commissar then asked each remaining priest if he were ready to pledge allegiance to the state. Each refused, and was then brought into the yard to be executed under the cries of "Long live the nation!" The priests, confident in their faith, never complained, embracing death with a serene smile, an attitude that puzzled Violette.

Because they had refused to bow before the state, those men were brutally massacred with bayonets,



The Blessed Martyrs of Compiègne

Sixteen Carmelite nuns were executed during the Reign of Terror after their lodgings were invaded and they were arrested in June 1794. On July 17, the pious nuns were killed by guillotine, the infamous execution device used to sever the head of a condemned suspect. In this case, those condemned to death were simply found guilty of adhering to and honoring their Catholic faith, which was under direct assault by the revolutionary anti-Christian fanatics guiding and directing the Reign of Terror. Pope St. Pius X beatified the 16 nuns, who became known as the Blessed Martyrs of Compiègne, shown in the painting above. After learning of their death sentence, one sister expressed joy, noting that, "We shall die for our holy religion, our faith, our confidence in the Holy Roman Catholic Church."



Above is an engraving of the time depicting the September massacres in which priests, nuns, and even members of the French royal family and court, including Princess de Lamballe (center, beheaded), were murdered. The savagery of the French Revolution, particularly the Reign of Terror, sickened the world.

sabers and pikes. In total, 92 priests and three bishops were thus slain. Only a few managed to survive, thanks to the mercy of some witnesses. "Father VB" from the newspaper *Présent* said, "the Carmelite Convent, with its wide pen, became the first and most symbolic of the killings," but not the last. In the days that followed, the September massacres cost the lives of 2,532 men—most innocent of any crime—sacrificed on the altar of democracy.

Among those fallen at the Convent were Monsignor du Lau, Archbishop of Arles, the brothers La Rochefoucauld, François-Joseph, bishop of Beauvais, Pierre-Louis, bishop of Saintes, as well as Father Hébert, confessor of Louis XVI and, of course, André Grasset.

If the memory of Grasset survived, it is because he was the first Canadian-born person to be officially recognized by the Church as a saint, an event that, according to Father Edmond Langevin-Lacroix, made French Canada a member of "the rank of the great nations." The Canadian martyrs who would be recognized as patron saints of Canada in 1930 were born in France, while Father Grasset was born on April 3, 1758, in Montreal. His father, André Grasset de Saint-Sauveur, was a French merchant who had arrived in New France in 1749 and had served as the governor's secretary. Father Grasset then lived a few years in Montreal before heading back to France in 1764, four years after the British conquest of New France. (See TBR, September/October 2021: "Canada's Great Upheaval.")

Grasset studied in Paris at the Saint-Barbe College before joining a religious community in 1779. He become the canon of the St. Peter altar in Sens Cathedral two years later and was made a sacred priest in 1783. When the Revolution erupted, he was 31 years old. He refused to bow to the new constitution. In accordance with his baptism, his vows and his faith, he was arrested by the revolutionaries and preferred martyrdom to abjuration or even to escape. He could have easily fled to his parents' home in Paris rather than stay with the other "refractory" priests, which would have allowed him to live. But, as he had chosen to stay with the Eudist priests in Paris, he was arrested in 1792 and incarcerated in the Carmelite Convent where he was later brutally murdered.

The martyrdom of the victims of September 1792 was official recognized by Pope Pius XI on October 17, 1926. Then, 191 people who had been killed because of their faith, mostly priests, were beatified by the pope. He highlighted the noble blood that had been shed by the enemies of Christ, put to death by hatred of the Faith by the leftist, atheistic revolutionaries who had taken over France.

French Canada, which was deeply Catholic, was enthused by the beatification of one of their own. Father Grasset became the favorite intercessor of French Canadians in their prayers, and became a national hero, an example of faith and courage for his countrymen. Even today, his

name is remembered, despite the de-Christianization that has taken place since the Quiet Revolution of the 1960s. A renowned college in Montreal still bears his name and we can worship at an altar devoted to him and the other martyrs of the French Revolution at the entrance of the Basilica Notre-Dame of Montreal. ❖

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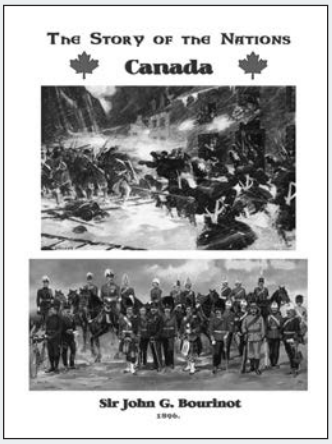
Rémi Tremblay is the editor of the French-Canadian magazine *Le Harfang* as well as the author of *Le Canada français, de Jacques Cartier au genocide tranquille.* He is also the author of a marvelous book on the plight of the Acadians: *Les Acadiens: du Grand Dérangement au Grand Remplacement.* In addition, Tremblay is a popular freelance journalist for European and North American media outlets.

The Story of the Nations
Canada



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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your mainstream television news broadcasts.

Persecuted Historian Passes

Wolfgang Fröhlich, an Austrian chemical engineer who investigated forensic aspects of the official "Holocaust" narrative of WWII, died in his home country in November of last year after spending several weeks in an intensive care unit. Fröhlich attended the International Conference to Review the Global Vision of the Holocaust in Tehran, Iran in 2006, which featured some of the top Revisionist historians in the world, including Dr. Robert Faurisson, Michéle Renouf and Dr. Fredrick Töben. Fröhlich was persecuted by Austrian officials for decades, and spent a total of 15 years in prison for his factual research into the alleged homicidal gas chambers used at various concentration camps. Among other findings, Fröhlich concluded that Zyklon B gas is not capable of being used for mass killings, a key component of the officially sanctioned Holocaust narrative.

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And That Proves She's Guilty?

Josef Salomonovic, an 83-year-old Jewish "Holocaust survivor" was allowed to testify in court in early December against Irmgard Furchner, 96, a German woman who worked as a stenographer at the Stutthof concentration camp in northern Poland between 1943 and 1945. Furchner stands accused of being an accessory to the murder of 11,412 people at the camp, an absurd allegation which she denies vehemently. The nonagenarian began working as a typist at the camp when she was 18 years old, and has insisted she knew nothing of the alleged gassings and mass murders that purportedly took place at the camp, claims of which there is not a shred of legitimate evidence. Salomonovic told the court his father was killed with a lethal injection directly to his heart while interned at the Stutthof camp, a dubious and highly emotional claim he presented to the court while holding a photo of his father. Salomonovic also told the court he miraculously survived eight different concentration camps and that he and his brother were actually reunited with their mother while at Stutthof. Is it any wonder why honest and critical thinkers question the testimony and overall narrative proffered by "Holocaust survivors"?

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Teddy in for a Rough Ride

New York City officials have finalized plans to remove an impressive yet controversial statue of American President Theodore Roosevelt riding a horse alongside a Black and an Indian man who walk just behind him. The iconic statue has been on display near the entrance to the American Museum of Natural History in Manhattan since 1940, and has been a target of the cultural Bolsheviks for years, particularly in the wake of the "social justice" protests sparked by the death of George Floyd in May of 2020. City officials have agreed to loan the statue to the Theodore Roosevelt Presidential Library currently being developed and built in Medora, North Dakota, near Roosevelt's former cattle ranch. "We are grateful to the Theodore Roosevelt Presidential Library for proposing a fitting new home for the Equestrian Statue," Vicki Been, New York City's deputy mayor for housing and economic development, said in a statement following the finalization of the loan agreement. "This long-term loan [will] allow an important part of the city's art collection to be appropriately contextualized, and we look forward to continuing to work with the library on next steps."

THE LEE STATUE

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Lee's Tragic Meltdown

Yet another iconic Confederate statue will be melted down and destroyed in an ongoing cultural genocide targeting Southern history and heritage. The gorgeous statue of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee that stood in downtown Charlottesville, Virginia for decades was removed in July, and will be melted down and turned into a public arts project following a recent vote by the city council. Debate over removing the statue is what originally sparked the Unite the Right rally in Charlottesville in August 2017, a legally organized and sanctioned demonstration and public event designed to mobilize American nationalists to defend their history and monuments from the anti-White forces of Cultural Marxism. The Charlottesville City Council voted in early December to give the statue of Gen. Lee to the Jefferson School African American Heritage Center, whose mission is to "to honor and preserve the rich heritage and legacy" of Blacks in Charlottesville. The organization plans to melt the statue down and transform it into a new piece of art "that expresses the city's values of inclusivity and racial justice," according to its bid. A statue of Gen. Lee that once stood on Monument

Avenue in Richmond, Virginia was also removed and dismembered last fall, one of countless Confederate monuments and statues erased from history in recent years.

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A Billionaire's Sweetheart Deal

Michael Steinhardt, a wealthy hedge fund manager and mega-donor to Jewish organizations and causes, struck a sweetheart deal with Manhattan District Attorney Cyrus Vance in which he will surrender 180 stolen antiques and ancient artifacts worth millions of dollars to their rightful homelands, it was recently reported. Steinhardt is also barred from acquiring, collecting, or selling artifacts created before 1500 A.D. ever again. In exchange, Steinhardt will avoid all criminal charges related to an investigation by the DA's office that demonstrated the Jewish billionaire and philanthropist had acquired and sold thousands of looted items over the past three decades. "For decades, Michael Steinhardt displayed a rapacious appetite for plundered artifacts without concern for the legality of his actions, the legitimacy of the pieces he bought and sold, or the grievous cultural damage he wrought across the globe," DA Vance said in a statement following the deal. "His pursuit of 'new' additions to showcase and sell knew no geographic or moral boundaries, as reflected in the sprawling underworld of antiquities traffickers, crime bosses, money launderers, and tomb raiders he relied upon to expand his collection." The majority of Steinhardt's illegally acquired artifacts were looted from various Middle Eastern countries.

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Unashamed

A Jewish WWII veteran and one of the first soldiers to help "liberate" the Dachau concentration camp, died in early December. Retired Col. Edward Shames passed at the age of 99. He was the last surviving officer and oldest surviving member of Easy Company, the WWII paratroopers who inspired "Band of Brothers," a popular book and later an HBO miniseries mindlessly glorifying war. Shames and other men from Easy Company also entered Hitler's Eagle's Nest, where Shames looted bottles of cognac bearing labels that read: "For the Führer's use only." Shames would later claim to use the cognac to celebrate his son's bar mitzvah, something of which he was extremely proud.

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Pious Fantasies?

Jewish organizations in Italy—along with Italy's national coordinator for countering "anti-Semitism"—are outraged that a leading Italian publisher is offering a newly released edition of *The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion* for sale at its online store. Feltrinelli, one of the most popular publishers in Italy and a leading publisher of left-wing politics and culture in Europe, has come under fire for selling the book, which was originally created by Segno Editions, a small, independent Christian publishing house. "Whether they are true or false no longer matters, because these mysterious protocols, even out of their time, have proved to be prophetic in a secular sense," a promotional blurb about the book reads on Feltrinelli's website. "After nearly 120 years, many of those plots, then only vague, seem to be largely realized: history confirms that the recorded notes which we present in a new and revised translation show that they were not pious fantasies." An organized Jewish group in Rome denounced the book and argued Feltrinelli was promoting "conspiracy theories" rather than "proper historical analysis," while Milena Santerini, Italy's "anti-Semitism" coordinator, characterized the book as "dangerous."

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A Maddening Decision

Officials at California State University, Fresno have announced they are considering renaming the school's library after learning the man the library is named after was allegedly an "anti-Semite" and supporter of Hitler. Henry Madden, the namesake of the Henry Madden Library at CSU-Fresno, was the chief librarian at the school from 1949-1979, and the school's central library was named after him in 1981. Madden donated his private papers and correspondence to the library following his death, and a professor at the school's Media, Communications and Journalism Department purportedly reviewed some of his material and discovered he held "anti-Semitic" views. The professor, Bradley Hart, published a book in 2018 entitled *Hitler's American Friends: The Third Reich's Supporters in the United States*, which quotes Madden's papers. The university has organized a task force, which includes a local rabbi, to review Madden's papers and make a recommendation to the university regarding the renaming of the library. A number of highways, institutions, and schools have been renamed in recent years following public outcry that they were named after "racist" or "anti-Semitic" individuals..

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Brit Guilty of Thought Crimes

A young British activist and co-founder of National Action, a now-banned right-wing political activist organization formerly based in the United Kingdom, has been found guilty in a British court of belonging to an illegal organization and for possessing "terrorist reading materials," it was recently reported. Ben Raymond, who helped found National Action before it was banned by the British government in 2016, was accused of communicating with others sympathetic to right-wing causes and online movements, possessing right-wing literature and helping to promote right-wing messages, allegations which clearly amount to "thought crimes" in the strictest sense. Incredibly, British prosecutor Barnaby Jameson even conceded that Raymond did not "stockpile weapons or carry out physical attacks himself" and that he did not personally attend any meetings or demonstrations on behalf of National Action or any other "far-right" group.

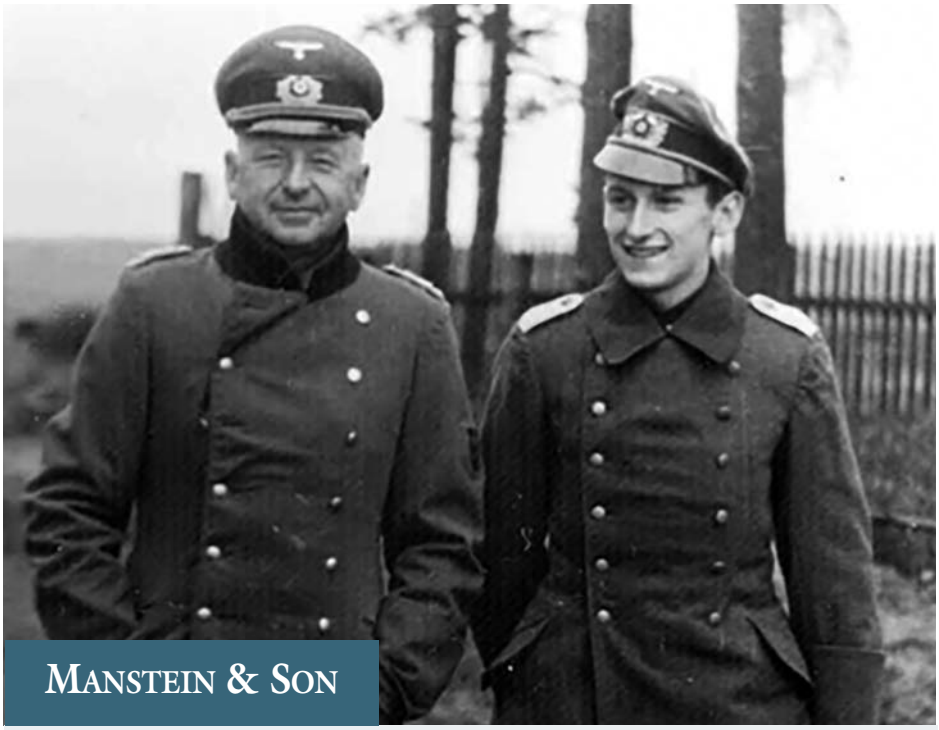
A photographic portrait of Field Marshal Erich von Manstein.

Erich von Manstein
'The Reich's Greatest General'

By John Wear, J.D.

Many people regard Erich von Manstein as National Socialist Germany's best general. Soviet Marshal Rodion Yakovlevich Malinovsky said: "We considered the hated von Manstein our most dangerous opponent. His technical mastery of every, and I mean every, situation was unequalled." British historian Liddell Hart regarded Manstein as the "ablest of all the German generals," based on his "superb strategic sense."[1] German Gen. Adolf Heusinger said that Manstein "could accomplish in a single night what other military leaders would take weeks to do."[2]

This article will document Manstein's heroic efforts to save Europe from Soviet communism during World War II, and his efforts to defend the German military after the war ended.



MANSTEIN & SON

Field Marshal Erich von Manstein (left) with his son Gero, a lieutenant in the 18th Panzer Grenadier Regiment. Gero was killed in action fighting the Soviets on October 23, 1942 at the age of 19.

EARLY CAREER

Erich von Manstein grew up in a relatively well-to-do Prussian family with a long history of producing military officers. Manstein entered the Royal Prussian Cadet Corps at the age of 12. He spent the first two years of his military education in a junior cadet school, followed by four years at Prussia's senior cadet institution at Gross-Lichterfelde in Berlin.[3]

Manstein joined the Third Prussian Foot Guards regiment upon completion of his cadet training. He undertook a period of specialist training at a military school and was soon promoted to second lieutenant. Manstein served successfully as adjutant of the fusilier battalion of Third Foot Guards until his entry into the War Academy in Berlin. His battalion commander described him as "the best adjutant I've ever had."[4]

Manstein entered the highly selective Royal Prussian War Academy in Berlin in October 1913. Following the outbreak of World War I, Manstein experienced fierce fighting on both the Western and Eastern fronts until he was severely wounded in action in Poland. It took Manstein seven months to fully recover from his injuries. Manstein next fought on the Eastern Front until he was transferred to the Western Front to participate in several battles of attrition. Germany's defeat and the signing of the Treaty of Versailles after World War I helped shape Man-

stein's career after the war.[5]

The Treaty of Versailles limited Germany to a 100,000-man army and imposed numerous severe restrictions on Germany's military. Manstein felt that, since Germany had been forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles, it had no moral force and was to be renounced as soon as possible. Manstein was assigned the task of usurping the limitations required by the Versailles Treaty. Germany secretly developed new weapons in close cooperation with the Soviet Union in violation of the treaty's provisions. Manstein's initiatives, which preceded Adolf Hitler's accession to power, provided a strong foundation for Germany's subsequent expansion of land and air forces.[6]

Manstein had been promoted to lieutenant general when Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939. He served as chief of staff to Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt's Army Group South during the Polish campaign. The Polish campaign was highly successful, with the last Polish military units surrendering on October 6, 1939.[7]

WESTERN CAMPAIGN

Hitler was eager to make peace once Great Britain and France declared war on Germany. However, when all of Hitler's peace offers were rejected, Germany was forced to continue the war. Manstein conceived a brilliant plan to defeat the Allies. Bevin Alexander writes:

> He saw that the Allies expected the Germans to attack into northern Belgium because they could not succeed in a direct attack through the Maginot Line, a massive series of interlocking fortifications built by the French along the German frontier in the 1930s. To block this anticipated advance, the Allies were certain to rush their mobile formations at full speed into Belgium the moment the Germans crossed the Belgium frontier.
>
> Manstein accordingly drew on the ancient axiom of warfare, stated as early as 400 B.C. by the great Chinese strategist Sun Tzu: "Make an uproar in the east, but strike in the west." The Germans, Manstein insisted, must stage a huge "uproar" in northern Belgium and Holland with as noisy and as obvious threats as possible to convince the Allies that the main attack was coming there, just as they expected. This would cause the Allies to push up to the Dyle River, a little east of Brussels, to meet the onrushing German army.
>
> Meanwhile, the true German offensive, led by seven of the 10 panzer divisions the Germans possessed, would proceed inconspicuously through the heavily wooded Ardennes mountains of Luxembourg and eastern Belgium, a region the French had declared to be impassable. Shielded on the north by two panzer divisions, one commanded brilliantly by Erwin Rommel, the panzer corps led by Heinz Guderian would emerge from the Ardennes and cross the Meuse River at Sedan. Guderian would now be behind the Allied front, and could strike out directly west for the English Channel, 160 miles away, against virtually no opposition, and thereby could cut off all of the mobile armies in Belgium and force either their surrender or swift evacuation by sea.[8]

Over the next 10 months, Manstein captured most of the Crimea.

Manstein's plan was adopted by Hitler, despite opposition by many in the German high command. Thanks to Manstein, the German campaign in the West in 1940 was stunningly successful, with France surrendering to Germany in only six weeks.[9]

EASTERN FRONT

Manstein assumed command on March 15, 1941 of the newly established LVI Army Corps. His new command enabled him to lead a combination of panzer and motorized infantry divisions during the German invasion of the Soviet Union.[10]

Manstein began the Russian campaign in the forests of northern Russia. He was appointed as commander of the German Eleventh Army on September 12, 1941 when its previous commander was killed in action. Over the next 10 months, Manstein swiftly captured most of the Crimea, thwarted Soviet attempts to liberate it during the winter of 1941-1942 and captured Sevastopol in midsummer 1942. He was promoted to field marshal on July 1, 1942 for his highly successful and skillful leadership.[11]

Stalin opened an offensive against German forces during the latter part of 1942. With German forces concentrated in the immediate vicinity of Stalingrad, and with ill-equipped allies holding the flanks north and south of the city, the German Sixth Army was soon encircled at Stalingrad with little prospect for relief. The surrender of the Sixth Army in February 1943 doubled the total German losses up to that time on the Eastern Front.[12]

Hitler called upon Manstein to help restore the situation. Manstein's arrival at Army Headquarters on November 27, 1942 was crucial to the eventual recovery of the German southern flank. The Germans had been in retreat for almost the entire winter, falling back 250 miles in three months. Manstein proposed a plan to not only stop the German withdrawal, but also to launch an offensive to eliminate substantial enemy forces and regain consid-

erable territory.[13]

Dana Sadarananda writes concerning Manstein's highly successful counteroffensive:

> In 33 days, February 18-March 23, Army Group South successfully eliminated the danger to its line of communications across the Dnieper, wrecked Soviet plans to bottle up Army Group South and isolate the southern flank from the rest of the front, and delivered a crushing counterblow which reversed the trend of events that had threatened the entire German position on the Eastern Front for nearly four months. In the process, the Soviet Sixth Army and Third Tank Army and Mobile Group Popov were wiped out.

Manstein's counterstroke had regained the initiative for the German side and brought German forces back to the approximate line they held in the summer of 1942.[14]

The Soviet Union's numerical superiority eventually led to Germany's defeat. Reflecting on Germany's "lost victories" on the Eastern Front, Manstein bitterly wrote:

> At the outbreak of war, there was no German numerical superiority, only a partial one in equipment. Certainly, Soviet commanders learnt during the war. But, at the end of the day, their successes were predominately due to their overwhelming superiority in numbers, quite apart from errors made by the supreme German command. When the odds stand at 5:1, or even 7:1, then there is no place left for military art. The Soviet commanders possessed blood and iron in sufficient quantities to obviate largely the need for the art of command.[15]

MANSTEIN AND HITLER

Manstein was not a member of the National Socialist German Workers' (Nazi) Party. As a traditional German brought up to serve Germany, he originally disliked Hitler,

BATTLE FOR THE CRIMEA

Field Marshal Erich von Manstein (left) is shown with Romanian officers Petre Dumitrescu (center) and Gheorghe Avramescu (right) in this 1942 photograph. In 1941, German and Romanian troops began their offensive to capture the Crimean region for obvious strategic purposes. By October 11, the Germans and Romanians had defeated a Soviet army, capturing 65,000 enemy soldiers, 125 tanks and 500 artillery pieces—but more fierce fighting awaited.

his entourage and regime. Manstein in his memoirs even said he feared for his own life during the period immediately before the Night of the Long Knives on June 30, 1934.[16]

Manstein was not in favor of Hitler's Commissar Order. While acknowledging that Soviet commissars encouraged the greatest possible degree of cruelty in Soviet fighting, carrying out the Commissar Order threatened the honor and morale of the German troops. It also would incite the commissars to resort to the most brutal methods and make their units fight to the end. Manstein in his memoirs said he refused to implement this order within his command.[17]

Manstein also modified Hitler's order to execute German soldiers who abandoned battle. Manstein suspended the death sentence for these soldiers for four weeks with the agreement of the regimental commander. If a condemned soldier redeemed himself in action during this time, Manstein quashed the sentence. If a soldier failed again, the death sentence was carried out.[18]

Manstein also complained about Hitler's military leadership. British Maj. Gen. Mungo Melvin writes:

> He complained about Hitler's lack of understanding of the need to conduct operations, particularly defensive ones, "elastically." Such an approach required a willingness to surrender "conquered territory," which Hitler consistently opposed. Secondly, in Manstein's view, Hitler never really grasped the "rule that one can never be too strong at the crucial spot, that one may even have to dispense with less vital fronts or accept the risk of radically weakening them in order to achieve a decisive aim."
>
> In retrospect, the errant diversion of the Eleventh Army to Leningrad was but a further operational symptom of this strategic malaise. Simply put, the Führer failed to grasp the fact that the essential corollary of concentration of force in one place was the need to economize effort elsewhere.[19]

Manstein was the only man who told Hitler that he should relinquish military command.[20] He argued with Hitler so persistently that Hitler dismissed him as an army group commander at the end of March 1944. Despite his dismissal, Manstein described Hitler after the war as an extraordinary personality who had a tremendously high intelligence and an exceptional willpower.[21] He also said, after the war, however, that defeat by Soviet forces was avoidable if Hitler had in good time handed over supreme command of the entire Eastern Front to him.[22]

Manstein thought he should have supreme military command.

WAR CRIMES TRIALS

Manstein worked long hours at the main Nuremberg trial proposing various tactics and arguments to defend members of the German military. He was emphatic that German commanders from the beginning to the end had fought against the armed forces of the enemy according to military law. He produced several hundred pages of material at Nuremberg titled "Contributions to the Defense of the General Staff" to help defense counsel.[23]

Manstein's testimony at the Nuremberg trials began on Friday, August 9, and ended on the morning of Monday, August 12, 1946. He denied that he knew anything about an intention to exterminate Jews. Manstein continued to maintain under oath that the German military had fought a conventional, clean war in accordance with military law.[24]

Following his testimony at Nuremberg, Manstein was transferred back into the custody of the United Kingdom. The British Cabinet eventually decided to prosecute Manstein for war crimes.[25] Manstein said to his British defense counsel before his trial held in Hamburg, Germany:

> I am not particularly concerned as to what happens to me; in any event my life is over. I am concerned for my honor and the honor of the German army I led. Your soldiers know that when they met us we fought like honorable soldiers. You have been convinced by Bolshevik propaganda that in Russia we fought like savages. That is untrue. In a terribly hard war we maintained firm discipline and fought honorably. I am determined to defend the honor of the German army.[26]

Manstein's commitment to defending the German army was confirmed by his defense attorney, Reginald T. Paget, who wrote after the trial, "Whatever else may be said of Manstein, he never tried to hide behind anybody, and was interested only in defending the honor of his army."[27] Manstein appeared as a witness in his trial for 10-and-a-half days, the last seven of which were under cross-examination. He was followed by 16 defense witnesses to help in the defense of his 17-count indictment.[28]

The judge advocate in Manstein's trial began his speech summing up the evidence on Monday, December 12, 1949, and concluded his presentation on December 19. Manstein was found not guilty on eight of the most serious charges. Six of the other charges had their wording amended so that Manstein was guilty only of crimes of omission rather than of commission. He was found guilty without amendment on three of the charges, and was sentenced to 18 years of imprisonment. He was released from prison in May 1953.[29]

Adolf Hitler shakes hands with Field Marshal Erich von Manstein at an airfield in the East in 1943.

CONCLUSION

Mungo Melvin writes about Manstein's career:

> The field marshal's career, which encompassed service to the Kaiser's Army, the *Reichswehr*, the *Wehrmacht* and, after an interlude of eight years in British custody, advice to the nascent *Bundeswehr*, was in many ways emblematic for many other German soldiers, perhaps thousands. But what made it so special was that Manstein as a military commander not only enjoyed the respect and confidence of his peers and the enduring trust of his troops for his various triumphs, but also was highly regarded by friends and foes alike for his intellect, judgment and adroit decisionmaking in both victory and defeat. He was a devout Christian and supported the *Wehrmacht* chaplaincy within his army and army group. Although he never achieved the "cult" status of Erwin Rommel, unwittingly crafted by a poorly led British Desert Army, Manstein was by far his superior at the operational level in the much wider and darker canvas of war on the Eastern Front. As such, Manstein deserves far greater recognition.[30]

Manstein's critics fail to realize that the British improperly convicted him of war crimes. Reginald Paget wrote:

> To summarize, [Manstein] was convicted of a failure that was neither deliberate nor reckless to exercise supervision of back areas during the Crimean battles and of failure during the guerrilla war to prevent the execution of High Command orders that were in accordance with our own military manual, and he was convicted during the retreat of taking actions that were necessary to his survival in a 20th-century war, but would not have been necessary in the 19th-century wars contemplated at The Hague and for this he was sentenced to 18 years.[31]

Hart wrote after Manstein's trial:

> I have studied the records of warfare long enough to realize how few men who have commanded armies in a hard struggle could have come through such a searching examination of their deeds and words as well as Manstein did. His condemnation appears a glaring example either of gross ignorance or gross hypocrisy.[32]

Manstein at Nuremberg

Erich von Manstein is shown on the witness stand during the main Nuremberg Trial, held between November 1945 and October 1946. Manstein was asked by defense attorneys to testify on behalf of the German general staff and the *Wehrmacht* supreme command. In July 1948, Manstein and other senior Third Reich military officers, all of whom were still imprisoned by the Allies, were charged with war crimes under pressure from the Soviet Union. Finally, in 1949, Manstein went on trial himself, facing 17 charges ranging from "authorizing the killing of Jews" and other civilians to carrying out Hitler's 1941 Commissar Order by which all Soviet POWs who were found to be Bolshevik officials were executed. Manstein was convicted on nine of the counts and was sentenced to 18 years in prison. He was finally released in 1953, mostly due to pressure from two famous Englishmen—Winston Churchill and Capt. B.H. Liddell Hart.

Manstein's military strategies resulted in the quick defeat of France and the prevention of an early collapse of German forces on the Eastern Front. Manstein should be recognized as a hero whose military brilliance prevented the enslavement of all of Europe by Soviet Communism. ❖

ENDNOTES:

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27 *Ibid.*, p. 133.
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29 Melvin, *Manstein*, pp. 481-490.
30 *Ibid.*, p. 505.
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32 *Ibid.*, p. 199.

John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit. With the help of friends, John's website is up and running again at www.WearsWar.com.

The Other Side of World War II

Germany's War: The Origins, Aftermath and Atrocities of World War II

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Streicher, Rosenberg and the Jews: The Nuremberg Transcripts

By Thomas Dalton, Ph.D. Since the mid-1970s, the "Holocaust" has come under sustained attack by Holocaust Revisionists, to the point where, today, the story lies in ruins. Virtually every aspect of the standard account has serious flaws. Despite the obvious falsehoods, the mainstream version continues to dominate. To understand this striking situation, we need to go back to the beginnings, to the origins of the conventional holocaust story. And this takes us to Nuremberg. The most interesting men on trial were two with a special connection to the "Jewish Question": Alfred Rosenberg and Julius Streicher. The case against them—and their personal testimony—are examined for the first time. Their voices and their verbatim transcripts lend some much-needed clarity to the situation. Softcover, 330 pages, indexed, #872, *$22*.

SEE PAGE 80 FOR TBR ORDERING FORM!

Ernst Kaltenbrunner:
Fate Predetermined at Nuremberg

By John Wear, J.D.

Ernst Kaltenbrunner (1903-1946) was chief of the Reich Main Office for Security (RSHA) from January 1943 until the end of World War II. In this position, he directed the operations of the Secret State Police (Gestapo), the Criminal Police (Kripo), and the Security Service (SD). Of the German leaders who stood before the International Military Tribunal (IMT) in 1945, few inspired more revulsion and contempt from the Allies than Kaltenbrunner.[1]

Telford Taylor, an American prosecutor at the IMT, described Kaltenbrunner as a "brutish, scar-faced hulk." Taylor wrote that Kaltenbrunner "was the most ominous-looking man in the dock and had no friends there." Rebecca West wrote that he "looked like a vicious horse."[2]

Hans Bernd Gisevius, a prosecution witness at the IMT, testified that Kaltenbrunner had "an even more sadistic attitude than Heinrich Himmler."[3] Author Evelyn Waugh, observing the defendants from the spectators' gallery, noted that "only Kaltenbrunner looked an obvious criminal."[4]

This article examines the life of Kaltenbrunner, and whether or not the accusations made against him at the International Military Tribunal are true.

ERNST KALTENBRUNNER
High-ranking Reich official.

EARLY LIFE

Ernst Kaltenbrunner was born in Reid, the industrial capital of the western part of the state of Upper Austria. Kaltenbrunner was the son of a lawyer, and his family had achieved a degree of respect in government, in the legal profession, and even in literature. Nothing in his ancestral or family background hinted at his having inherited an abnormal personality or being a social misfit. The Kaltenbrunner family viewed themselves—and were viewed by others—as "straightforward members of the solid middle class."[5]

Kaltenbrunner moved to the town of Raab, Austria in 1906. He spent seven happy years there. He later said that at Raab he "came to feel a love for nature and an interest in the passion and joys of a simple life." He left his family in 1913 to attend the *Realgymnasium* in Linz. Kaltenbrunner's memories of his years in Linz were not pleasant, and he felt deeply homesick for Raab.[6]

The end of World War I brought the Kaltenbrunner family back together again when Ernst's father closed his law practice in Raab to join a law firm in Linz. Kaltenbrunner graduated from the *Realgymnasium* in Linz in 1921, and matriculated that autumn to a technical university in Graz. After majoring in chemistry for two years, Kaltenbrunner transferred to the university's law school, from which his father had graduated 25 years earlier. He completed his law degree in July 1926.[7]

Kaltenbrunner served his mandatory first year of legal training as a court apprentice at the Linz District Court. He moved to Salzburg after his legal apprenticeship to take a position in a law firm and, in 1928, moved back to Linz to work for another law firm. On October 18,

Heinrich Himmler (left) is shown with Commandant Franz Ziereis and Ernst Kaltenbrunner (far right) during a 1941 tour of Mauthausen. Kaltenbrunner impressed Himmler and, throughout his career, Kaltenbrunner held the posts of police president of Vienna, SS-*untersturmführer* in the Waffen-SS reserve, chief of the Reich Security Main Office, SS-*obergruppenführer* and general of police, president of the International Criminal Police Commission (later known as Interpol) and general of the Waffen-SS.

1930, Kaltenbrunner joined the Austrian National Socialist Party. He became a member of the SS 10 months later in August 1931. Kaltenbrunner told his relatives that, above all, he hoped for the union of Austria and Germany. This was the determining factor in his decision to join the National Socialist Party.[8]

AUSTRIAN SS CHIEF

Kaltenbrunner displayed a remarkable ability to advance his career and garner influence in the Austrian National Socialist Party. He became active as a district speaker in Upper Austria, and gave free legal aid to SS men accused of criminal activities. Soon, the Austrian government began to apply increasing pressure on the National Socialists. Austrian authorities established several detention camps in the fall of 1933, and Kaltenbrunner learned that he would be arrested in an impending roundup. He quickly married his fiancé on January 14, 1934. The next day, Kaltenbrunner was arrested and sent to a detention camp.[9]

Kaltenbrunner and several of his fellow inmates organized a hunger strike in April 1934 to protest the inadequate food rations, faulty sanitation facilities and frequent mistreatment of the prisoners in their camp. They demanded that all prisoners be released. The hunger strike continued until Kaltenbrunner and several of his companions, weak from hunger, were evacuated to a hospital and released. More significant for Kaltenbrunner's political future was the close friendship that he established with one of his bunkmates in the camp—the agricultural engineer Anton Reinthaller.[10]

Reinthaller convinced Kaltenbrunner that, given the political situation in Austria, National Socialists needed to present a moderate front. While serving as Reinthaller's secretary, however, Kaltenbrunner was arrested on suspicion of high treason. Kaltenbrunner was convicted of membership in the illegal SS, sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and had his license to practice law revoked. Although many SS members who were imprisoned or lost their jobs emigrated to Germany, Kaltenbrunner stayed in Austria. He was appointed chief of SS-Abschnitt VIII (Upper and Lower Austria) by Heinrich Himmler in the fall of 1935.[11]

In order to report to his superiors in the SS, Kaltenbrunner frequently bypassed the Austrian SS leader by traveling to Germany to report directly to Himmler and other SS of-

ficers. Kaltenbrunner impressed SS leaders not only with his political acumen, but also through his reputation as an intelligence expert. Reflecting Himmler's appreciation of Kaltenbrunner's leadership abilities, on March 21, 1938, Himmler appointed Kaltenbrunner as chief of the Austrian SS. Kaltenbrunner was also awarded the role of state secretary for security in the Austrian government.[12]

RSHA CHIEF

As chief of the Austrian SS, Kaltenbrunner conducted intelligence operations and worked on routine police administration, transmission of Security Police orders from Berlin to police units in Vienna, supervision of the indoctrination of new SS recruits, and the amalgamation of the SS and police in the SS-*Oberabschnitt Donau*. With few personal connections in Germany other than Himmler, Kaltenbrunner appeared to have reached a professional dead end. However, when RSHA chief Reinhard Heydrich died on June 4, 1942 from wounds received in an assassination operation carried out by Czech agents, the top spot in the RSHA became vacant.[13]

Himmler took control of the RSHA for the first eight months after Heydrich's death. By early December 1942, Himmler decided to replace himself with Kaltenbrunner. After receiving Hitler's approval in January 1943, Himmler summoned Kaltenbrunner to Berlin and told him to take over management of the RSHA. Kaltenbrunner remained as head of the RSHA until the end of the war.[14]

Himmler clearly wanted Kaltenbrunner to utilize the power that Heydrich had held prior to his death. He advised Kaltenbrunner to "reestablish the contacts that Heydrich had held in his hands." Kaltenbrunner had a mixed reaction to his new job. While Kaltenbrunner liked its promise of power, excitement and intrigue, he was nervous about suddenly being thrust into the mainstream of National Socialist politics. Otto Skorzeny said that Kaltenbrunner "even with all the external splendor, did not feel quite at home there [in the RSHA]."[15]

The German Sixth Army surrendered to the Russians at Stalingrad only three days after Kaltenbrunner became head of the RSHA. This disaster was followed by the surrender of the German Army in North Africa on May 7, 1943, and the Allied landings in Sicily and Italy in July and September 1943.[16] These losses foretold Germany's future defeat, and Kaltenbrunner's later death by hanging at Nuremberg.

> Himmler warned Kaltenbrunner not to interfere in the affairs of the *Abwehr*.

WARTIME ACTIVITIES

Similar to Heydrich, Kaltenbrunner's primary interests were in military intelligence and counter-espionage. When he became head of the RSHA, he had the firm intention of acquiring control of the *Abwehr* intelligence organization headed by Adm. Wilhelm Canaris. Kaltenbrunner had a hostile personal talk with Canaris in Munich three weeks later. Canaris won this confrontation, and Himmler warned Kaltenbrunner that he would not tolerate any interference in the *Abwehr*.[17]

Kaltenbrunner achieved his ambition of acquiring control of the *Abwehr* when it became a branch of the RSHA in February 1944. He followed Canaris's policy of seeking contacts with the West. Sometimes Kaltenbrunner worked with Walter Schellenberg; other times he employed Wilhelm Höttl, who had contacts with American OSS agent Allen Dulles. Kaltenbrunner believed that the SS, as disposers of an army within an army, held the best cards for bargaining with the Western Allies.[18] Kaltenbrunner competed with several SS leaders to negotiate peace with Western representatives.[19]

Germany's labor supply dwindled rapidly as the war wore on. Thousands of Poles and Soviets were put to work in factories and on farms throughout Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Moravia and the Government General. Kaltenbrunner issued a circular on June 30, 1943, establishing regulations for punishing crimes committed by Poles and Russians in Germany. The Gestapo and the Kripo were to handle all criminal proceedings. Kaltenbrunner's circular said the only exception were those cases where "for reasons of general political morale a court verdict seems desirable and where it is arranged beforehand that the court would impose the death sentence."[20]

Kaltenbrunner has also been criticized for his policies regarding sexual relations between Germans and foreign laborers. He issued a decree in February 1944 that defined sexual intercourse between Germans and Poles, Lithuanians, Russians and Serbs as a crime subject to prosecution by the Security Police. If the male was non-German, he would be subject to immediate arrest, while a German male could be prosecuted only if he had utilized his official position to force sexual relations. Non-German females could be expected to be interned in a concentration camp.[21]

On May 16, 1945, U.S. Army forces captured Kaltenbrunner in the Austrian Alps. Kaltenbrunner had left his family in Austria and hidden with several companions in a hunting lodge high in the mountains southeast of Salzburg. A local hunter, however, betrayed him to the U.S. Army. When U.S. agents brought Kaltenbrunner face to face with his mistress, who'd born him twins six weeks earlier, she "confirmed Kaltenbrunner's identity by impulsively embracing him."[22]

NUREMBERG TRIAL

The IMT indicted six former National Socialist organizations as criminal, including the SS, its intelligence arm, the Security Service, and the Gestapo. Allied prosecutors chose Kaltenbrunner to stand trial because, in the fall of 1945, he was the highest-ranking SS officer still alive and in custody. Kaltenbrunner's responsibilities linked him to the Gestapo, the *Einsatzgruppen* in Russia, and the German concentration camps.[23]

The Allies transported Kaltenbrunner to Nuremberg in September 1945 after 10 weeks of imprisonment and extensive questioning in London. The International Military Tribunal served Kaltenbrunner an indictment on October 19, charging him with perpetration of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and participation in a conspiracy to commit such crimes

American psychologist Dr. Gustave Gilbert, as he did with other defendants, asked Kaltenbrunner to sign the indictment and write his view of it. Kaltenbrunner complied, writing: "I do not feel guilty of any war crimes, I have only done my duty as an intelligence organ, and I refuse to serve as an ersatz [substitute or stand-in] for Himmler."[24]

Dr. Gilbert said to Kaltenbrunner that most people will doubt that, as nominal chief of the RSHA, Kaltenbrunner had nothing to do with the concentration camps and knew nothing about the alleged German mass murder program. Kaltenbrunner responded:

> But that is because of newspaper propaganda. I told you when I saw the newspaper headline "Gas Chamber Expert Captured" and an American lieutenant explained it to me, I was pale with amazement. How can they say such things about me? I told you I was only in charge of the Intelligence Service from 1943 on. The British even admitted that they tried to assassinate me because of that—not because of having anything to do with atrocities, you can be sure of that.[25]

Ernst Kaltenbrunner is shown in the dock at the International Military Tribunal (IMT) at Nuremberg. He was charged with various crimes including conspiracy to commit crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity. On September 30, 1946, the IMT found Kaltenbrunner not guilty of crimes against peace, but guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity. On October 1, 1946, he was sentenced to death by hanging.

When the International Military Tribunal held its first session on November 20, 1945, Kaltenbrunner stayed in his cell, too ill to attend. Kaltenbrunner had been rushed to the hospital two days before with a subarachnoid hemorrhage. During the next few months, he attended court only a few hours at a time. Hermann Göring said about Kaltenbrunner's fitness to stand trial, "If he's fit, then I'm an Atlas."[26]

Kaltenbrunner's defense at the International Military Tribunal rested on two main points. First, he was head of the RSHA, which was charged with security, and not the head of the WVHA, which administered the concentration camps. His only involvement with the internal operation of the camps was his order of March 1945, which gave permission for the Red Cross to establish itself in the camps. Second, Kaltenbrunner said it was Heydrich who had organized the details of the Jewish policy, whatever that policy was. Thus, according to Kaltenbrunner, there was no respect in which he could be held responsible for the extermination of Jews.[27]

Kaltenbrunner's defense strategy was his only realistic chance for acquittal on the extermination charge. If he had testified that no extermination program had existed, any leniency shown by the court in the

judgment would have been tantamount to the court's conceding the possible untruth of the extermination claim. This was a political impossibility. By claiming that Kaltenbrunner had no responsibility for the extermination program, and even opposed it, the defense was making it politically possible for the court to be lenient in its sentencing of Kaltenbrunner.[28]

The International Military Tribunal judges decided Kaltenbrunner was guilty of Count Three (war crimes) and Count Four (crimes against humanity). He was the third defendant to be hanged. Much steadier than had been expected, Kaltenbrunner said: "I served the German people and my fatherland with a willing heart. I did my duty according to its laws. I am sorry that in her trying hour she was not led only by soldiers. I regret that crimes were committed in which I had no part. Good luck, Germany."[29]

CONCLUSION

Kaltenbrunner should not have been executed at Nuremberg. During Kaltenbrunner's cross examination, he was indignantly asked how he had the nerve to pretend he was telling the truth, while 20 to 30 witnesses were lying. These witnesses did not appear in court; they were merely names on pieces of paper.[30]

One of these witnesses was Franz Ziereis, the commandant of the Mauthausen concentration camp. Ziereis confessed to gassing 65,000 people, and accused Kaltenbrunner of ordering everyone in the entire Mauthausen camp to be killed upon the approach of the Americans. Ziereis had been dead for over 10 months when he made this so-called confession. Ziereis's "confession" was remembered by an inmate named Hans Marsalek, who never appeared in court, but whose signature appeared on the document.[31]

Eyewitness statements from Ziereis and other witnesses claiming prussic acid was streamed through shower heads into homicidal gas chambers at Mauthausen are not credible. Germar Rudolf writes:

> Zyklon B consists of the active ingredient, hydrogen cyanide, adsorbed on [gypsum] and only released gradually. Since it was neither a liquid nor a gas under pressure, the hydrogen cyanide from this product could never have traveled through narrow water pipes and shower heads. Possible showers, or fake shower heads, could therefore only have been used to deceive the victims; they could never have been used for the introduction of this poison gas. There is general unanimity as to this point, no matter what else might be in dispute.[32]

Historian Tomaz Jardim incorrectly writes that "Mauthausen had

Ernst Kaltenbrunner is shown being wheeled into court during the Nuremberg Trials after a brain hemorrhage suffered during his interrogations. Kaltenbrunner was therefore unable to attend the trial for several weeks while he recovered. Upon his release from the hospital, he pled not guilty to all charges. Some of his testimony, perhaps due to his brain injury, was sketchy. For instance, he testified he never visited Mauthausen, even though his visit was well documented. He was found guilty and hanged on October 16, 1946.

the infamous distinction of containing the last gas chamber to function during the Second World War."[33] In reality, Mauthausen never had a homicidal gas chamber, and even many Jewish historians have acknowledged this fact.[34]

International Military Tribunal defendant Hans Fritzsche wrote:

> After the excitement of the cross-examinations had died down and we were awaiting the verdict, I tried to get to know Kaltenbrunner better. I soon came to the conclusion that he knew far more than I about the technique of extracting confessions during a process of questioning, and I noticed that he himself ascribed the success of the principal charges against him to the coercion or cajoling of the witnesses concerned. …
>
> Many a novelist, I feel, could conjure up a profile of Kaltenbrunner. But I doubt if any would depict the whole truth, for the last head of the RSHA knew far more than he ever told.[35] ❖

ENDNOTES:

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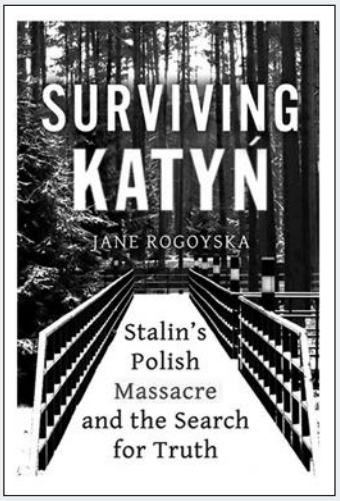
John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit. With the help of friends, John's website is up and running again at www.WearsWar.com.



Surviving Katyn
Stalin's Polish Massacre and the Search for Truth

By Jane Rogoyska. The Katyn Massacre of 22,000 Polish prisoners of war is a crime to which there are no witnesses. Committed in utmost secrecy in April–May 1940 by the NKVD on the direct orders of Josef Stalin, for nearly 50 years the Soviet regime succeeded in maintaining the fiction that Katyn was a Nazi atrocity, their story unchallenged by Western governments fearful of upsetting a powerful wartime ally and Cold War adversary. *Surviving Katyn* explores the decades-long search for answers, focusing on the experience of those individuals with the most at stake—the few survivors of the massacre and the Polish wartime forensic investigators—whose quest for the truth in the face of an inscrutable, unknowable and ruthless enemy came at great personal cost. Hardback, 400 pages, #892, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

RUDOLF HESS

A brief biography of an exceptional man

By John Wear, J.D.

Rudolf Hess (1894-1987) was one of the most popular National Socialist leaders. Albrecht Haushofer, who was one-quarter Jewish and abhorred National Socialism, wrote in 1934 about Hess: "There is a strange charm in his personality; whenever he is there, a friendly veil falls over all the grey and black of the present."[1] After meeting Hitler's inner circle for the first time on April 13, 1926, Joseph Goebbels wrote in his diary about Hess: "Hess—the most decent person, quiet, friendly, reserved: the private secretary."[2]

Hess is also famous for his flight to Great Britain on May 10, 1941 to attempt to negotiate peace with the British. This article discusses Hess's motives for this dangerous flight, the injustice against Hess at the Nuremberg Trial, and whether Hess committed suicide or was murdered in Spandau Prison.

EARLY YEARS

Rudolf Hess was born in the English-held city of Alexandria, Egypt, where his education began in 1900 at a German school. Hess left Egypt in 1908 to attend school in Godesberg, Germany. Upon graduation, Hess followed his father's wishes and joined the family business.[3]

Hess voluntarily joined the First Bavarian Infantry Regiment with the outbreak of World War I. He was wounded in action in December 1916, and was seriously wounded in the lungs the following year. After a period of convalescence, Hess was commissioned with the rank of lieutenant, serving in the ill-fated List Regiment. In 1918 Hess volunteered to join the Imperial Flying Corps, where he flew a few operational flights in November before an armistice ended the war.[4]

LT. RUDOLF HESS
Shown in his WWI uniform.

Like many Germans, Hess was deeply disappointed by the inglorious way the war ended. The social and political upheaval in postwar Germany greatly affected Hess. He faced a Germany subject to mob-rule, and it seemed that certain regions in Germany might turn communist. During the spring of 1919, Bavaria for a while had a communist state government, and Hess took part in the street fighting which led to its overthrow. Hess was wounded in one leg in this fighting on May 1, 1919.[5]

Hess became convinced there were subversive elements at work in Germany. He read extensively about the situation and concluded that Germany had been brought to its knees by an international conspiracy of Jews and Freemasons.[6] Hess enrolled in the University of Munich, where he was introduced to Karl Haushofer, a major general who was starting a lecture series on geopolitics. Haushofer taught Hess that through an understanding of geopolitics, Germany could overcome its burden of war guilt and emerge again as a great nation. Hess regarded Haushofer as a second father, and Haushofer more or less adopted Hess as his third son.[7]

Hess and Haushofer first met Adolf Hitler one night in 1920 at a beer hall meeting. Hess was transfixed by Hitler's two-hour speech. Hess joined the National Socialist German Workers' Party and became convinced that Hitler was the future

of Germany. Over the next several months Hess hedged his bets and kept close to both Haushofer and Hitler. However, Hess soon became Hitler's best friend and one of his most devoted followers.[8]

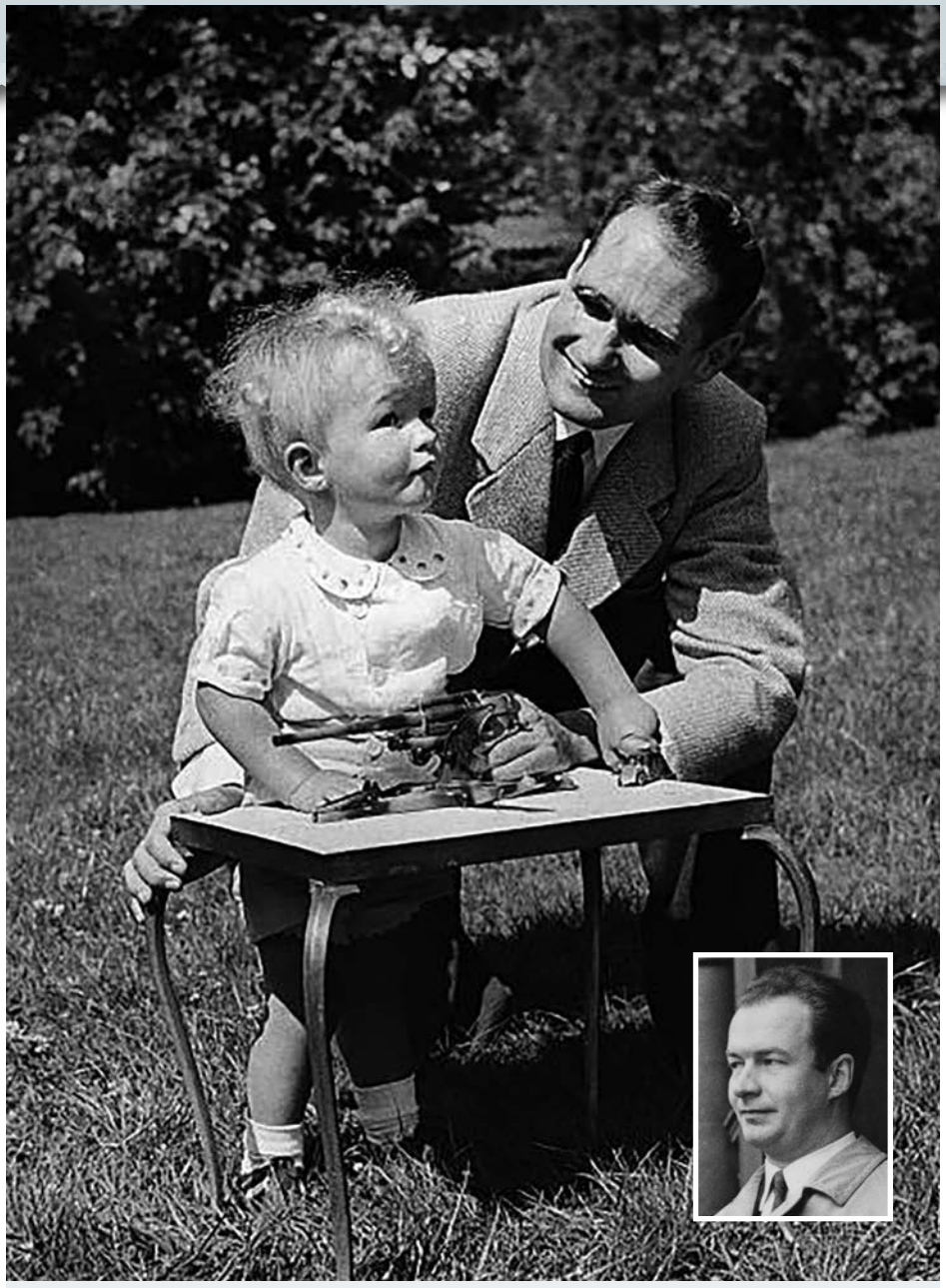
RISE TO POWER

Hess was convinced Hitler could break the chains of the Versailles Treaty and lead Germany to a better future. Hitler's first attempt to gain power occurred on November 9, 1923 in his ill-fated attempt to overthrow the government in Munich. Hess arrested three ministers of the Bavarian state government in the course of this unsuccessful putsch. Hitler was punished with imprisonment in the Landsberg Prison for his role in the coup attempt. Hess later joined Hitler in Landsberg Prison.[9]

It was during their time of incarceration that Hitler and Hess established their special relationship of trust and mutual confidence. It was also in Landsberg Prison that Hitler wrote his seminal work, *Mein Kampf*. Hess edited the pages of this book and checked them for errors. After Hitler was released early from prison on December 20, 1924, Hess became Hitler's private secretary in April 1925.[10]

Hitler and Hess spent the summer of 1925 proofreading *Mein Kampf*, and by autumn the first volume was published. Although most readers were bored by this 400-page book, Hitler and Hess immediately set to work on a second volume. Hess remained Hitler's closest confidant and advisor. Based partly on Hitler's suggestion, Hess married Ilse Pröhl on December 27, 1927. Hess, Hitler's private secretary who held no official post, had by 1931 become one of the most powerful and influential members of the National Socialist Party.[11]

Hitler asked Hess to attend all important meetings, introducing Hess



When Rudolf Hess took off on his flight to Scotland on May 10, 1941, he left behind a three-year-old boy, Wolf Rüdiger "Buz" Hess, Rudolf's only child with wife Ilse Pröhl Hess. Wolf worked tirelessly much of his adult life (inset right) in an attempt to free his father from Allied captivity. Some have alleged that the prisoner claiming to be Hess was a doppelganger, switched before the flight to Scotland. That theory took a blow in 2019 when a blood sample said to have been drawn from Hess at Spandau during a routine medical exam was matched against a blood sample from a known living Hess relative. According to *New Scientist*, the DNA alleged a 99.9% chance the prisoner at Spandau was Rudolf Hess. According to *New Scientist*: "The male relative and another member of the Hess family have seen and approved of the publication of the DNA results, but do not want to take part in any further discussion of the findings." Wolf Rüdiger died in 2001.

in these meetings as one of his "closest colleagues and confidants." Hess also performed the important function of raising money for the National Socialist Party. Hess succeeded in convincing the industrialist Fritz Thyssen to donate almost a million marks to the party, and also raised money from Otto Kirdorf, the wealthy director of a huge coal syndicate. In short, Hess was involved in numerous aspects of the party's activities.[12]

Hess even developed what became the customary National-Socialist greeting and departure line: "Heil Hitler." Also, unlike other close associates of Hitler, Hess never exploited power for himself. Everything Hess did was for Hitler.[13]

Hitler appointed Hess as Deputy Führer of the National Socialist Party on April 21, 1933. Hess's job was to uphold its national and social principles and lead the governing party as Hitler's representative. Reich President Hindenburg—acting on Hitler's proposal—appointed Hess as Reich Minister without Portfolio on December 1, 1933. At the outbreak of war in September 1939, Hess remained Hitler's close confidant, and a man Hitler trusted without reservation.[14]

PEACE MISSION

Hitler had never wanted war with Great Britain. To Hitler, Great Britain was the natural ally of Germany and the nation he admired most. Hitler had no ambitions against Britain or her Empire, and all of the captured records solidly bear this out.[15]

Hitler was eager to make peace once Great Britain and France had declared war against Germany. However, Churchill and other British leaders rejected all of Hitler's numerous peace offers. Hitler continued to search for a way to end war with Great Britain.

On May 5, 1941, Hitler and Hess met for four hours in the Reichschancellery—alone, without secretaries or aides. After the marathon session, adjutant Alfred Leitgen said the two men emerged appearing particularly affectionate. Leitgen said: "Hitler held Hess's hand in his for minutes. They silently looked into each other's eyes." Leitgen also recalled hearing snippets of the discussions such as the odd phrase "No problems at all with the airplane" and the names "Albrecht Haushofer" and "Hamilton."[16]

On May 10, 1941, Hess flew an unarmed Messerschmitt 110 to Scotland to attempt to negotiate a peace settlement with Great Britain. Under cover of darkness, Hess successfully evaded British anti-aircraft fire and a pursuing Spitfire. Hess parachuted for the first time in his life, and sprained his ankle landing in a Scottish farm field. A surprised farmer found Hess and turned him over to the local Home Guard unit.[17]

A surprised farmer found Hess and turned him over to the local Home Guard unit.

At his request, Rudolf Hess was taken to speak with the Duke of Hamilton on May 11, 1941. Hess told the Duke of Hamilton why he had flown to Scotland: "I am on a mission of humanity. The Führer does not want to defeat England and wants to stop fighting."[18] Unfortunately, the British had no interest in negotiating with Hess. On May 16, 1941, Hess was transported late at night in great secrecy to the Tower of London, and spent the rest of the war in British captivity.[19]

Although Hitler and Hess both denied that Hess flew to Scotland with Hitler's knowledge and approval,[20] the available evidence suggests that Hitler knew and approved of Hess's mission. The relationship between Hess and Hitler was so close that one can logically assume that Hess would not have undertaken such an important step without first informing Hitler. Also, Hess was prohibited from speaking publicly about his mission during his later 40-year period of imprisonment in Spandau Prison. This "gag order" was obviously imposed because Hess knew things that, if publicly known, would be highly embarrassing to the Allied governments.[21]

German Gen. Franz Halder confirmed after the war that Hess flew to Scotland with Hitler's knowledge and approval. In an interview at a detention center of the Twelfth Army group at Wiesbaden, Halder told his American interrogators that Hitler dispatched Rudolf Hess to inform the British of Hitler's peace offer. Halder said, "The British 'double-crossed' Hitler, and informed Moscow of the nature of Hess's mission."[22]

Many other people have concluded that Hess flew to Great Britain with Hitler's full knowledge and approval. For example, Georg Bernhard wrote in *The New York Times*: "It is now apparent to everybody that Rudolf Hess flew to England with the full consent of Adolf Hitler. It was his job to bring peace between Germany and England."[23] J. Bernard Hutton wrote, "Hess's historic flight to Britain was made with Hitler's full knowledge and approval."[24] Barnes Review founder Willis Carto also wrote, "The evidence is strong that Hess risked his life for peace under orders from Adolf Hitler."[25]

NUREMBERG TRIAL

The prosecution at the Nuremberg Trial had difficulty building a case against Rudolf Hess. U.S. prosecutor Robert Jackson sent Erich Lipman of the Third U.S. Army to search Ilse Hess's household for incriminating documents. After trawling through 60 boxes of Hess's private and official correspondence, Lipman concluded that most of it would only advance Hess's case, and not that of the prosecution. Lipman declared, "Frankly, I am rather impressed with the type of friends he [Hess] had and the manner

Rudolf Hess is shown in the cockpit of his Fokker D.VII biplane. At this time, Hess was a member of Bavarian Fighter Squadron 35 of the *Luftstreitkräfte* near Charleroi, Belgium in October 1918.

in which he frowned upon favoritism, even in the cases of his own family."[26]

British historian David Irving writes about the difficulty in charging Hess with a crime:

> He [Hess] had personally issued a circular telegram to all the gauleiters in November 1938 halting the outrages of the Kristallnacht. He had participated in none of the secret Hitler conferences in 1938 and 1939. As the British well knew, Hess had tried to stop the war and to end the bombing. He had left Germany before the attack on Russia in June 1941 and before the onset of what would in the 1970s become known as the Holocaust. There seemed little real reason to inscribe Hess's name on any list of war criminals.[27]

Despite the difficulty of charging Hess with a crime, the indictment at the Nuremberg Trial charged Hess with all four criminal counts. Hess regarded the trial as a sham and paid little attention to its proceedings. Although Hess had hardly spoken during the trial, he delivered a memorable closing speech on August 31, 1946. With his speech broadcast around the world, Hess concluded: "To me was granted to work for many years of my life under the greatest son my country has brought forth in a thousand years of history…The time will come when I shall stand before the judgement seat of the Eternal. I shall answer unto Him, and I know that he will judge me innocent."[28]

Hess was convicted by the Nuremberg Tribunal on the single count of "crimes against peace" and sentenced to life imprisonment. Soviet Gen. Vasily Sokolovsky, a member of the four-man Allied Control Council in Berlin, attempted to obtain a death sentence for Hess instead of life imprisonment, arguing that Hess was "responsible for all the crimes committed by the Nazi regime." The other Control Council members rejected Sokolovsky's request.[29]

British historian A.J.P. Taylor wrote concerning the injustice of the Hess case:

> Hess came to this country in 1941 as an ambassador of peace. He came with the…intention of restoring peace between Great Britain and Germany. He acted in good faith. He fell into our hands and was quite unjustly treated as a prisoner of war. After the war, we could have released him.
>
> No crime has ever been proven against Hess. … As far as the records show, he was never at even one of the secret discussions at which Hitler explained his war plans. He was of course a leading member of the Nazi Party. But he was no more guilty than any other Nazi or, if you wish, any other German. All the Nazis, all the Germans, were carrying on the war. But they were not all condemned because of this.[30]

It is ironic that Rudolf Hess—the only defendant at Nuremberg who had risked his life for peace—was found guilty of "crimes against peace." The life sentence given Hess by the judges at Nuremberg was an extreme perversion of justice.

IMPRISONMENT

Rudolf Hess was imprisoned in West Berlin's Spandau Prison in 1947. Regulations forbade prison officials from calling Hess by his name; he was addressed only as "Prisoner No. 7." For the first 20 years of his imprisonment, Hess at least had the limited company of a few other Nuremberg defendants. However, with the release of Albert Speer and Baldur von Schirach in October 1966, Hess

Rudolf Hess, an accomplished pilot, receives congratulations at the Oberwiesen Airfield from his wife Ilse and Bruno Loerzer—the German WWI flying ace with 44 confirmed kills—after Hess completed a flight over the Zugspitze—the highest mountain peak in Germany at 9,718 feet, March 10, 1934.

was the only prisoner in Spandau until his death 21 years later.[31]

After Hess became the only prisoner in Spandau, he told U.S. Lt. Col. Eugene Bird: "I am an innocent man. I see no reason why I should not be turned loose. Even if I were guilty—which I am not—no other prisoner who has been sentenced to life or even death for their war crimes still remains in jail. I am the only one I know of who has not been freed. It is all wrong." However, the Russians would not consider freeing Hess.[32]

Hess's Cell Number 7 in Spandau became the world's most expensive single-bed accommodation. Including full board, the daily cost of this two-by-three-meter room was 2,800 deutsche marks. Hess was watched around the clock by three armed guards, 20 prison officials, 17 civilians, four doctors, one chaplain and four prison directors. Thus, the loneliest prisoner in the world sat behind bars, walls and barbed wire for an entire generation—costing the taxpayers of West Berlin and West Germany millions of deutsche marks.[33]

Hess died in Spandau Prison on August 17, 1987, allegedly by hanging himself in a summerhouse in the prison garden. Hess's death was ruled a suicide. However, the idea that Hess committed suicide quickly unraveled. Dr. Hugh Thomas, a British military medic, wrote that the arthritic hands of Hess were far too weak for a suicide attempt. It would have been impossible for Hess to lift his hands above his head, let alone hang himself or tighten a noose. Dr. Thomas concluded that Hess had been strangled from behind with an electric cord.[34]

Abdallah Melaouhi, a medical aide at Spandau who became close friends with Hess, writes that on the day Hess died he was held up for 20 minutes at a locked door before he could see Hess. When he finally arrived on the scene, Melaouhi was convinced a struggle had taken place. All of the furniture had been overturned, and even the straw mat was out of place. The extension cord that Hess allegedly used to hang himself was plugged into the socket in the wall and still connected to the lamp. When Melaouhi arrived at the scene, American guard Anthony Jordan said to him, "The pig is finished!"[35]

Melaouhi writes that he is convinced he could have saved Hess's life if he had been promptly admitted through the main gate and allowed to take a straight route to the garden house. Melaouhi also states that the course of events that led to Hess's alleged self-strangulation were impossible both technically and physically. He concludes that Hess did not commit suicide, but was instead murdered by British and American agents.[36]

An alleged suicide note written by

Hess was discovered by the Allies two days after Hess's death. This suicide note was later proven to be a crude hoax. Hess's son Wolfgang concluded: "Rudolf Hess did not commit suicide on August 17, 1987, as the British government claims. The weight of evidence shows instead that British officials, acting on high-level orders, murdered my father."[37]

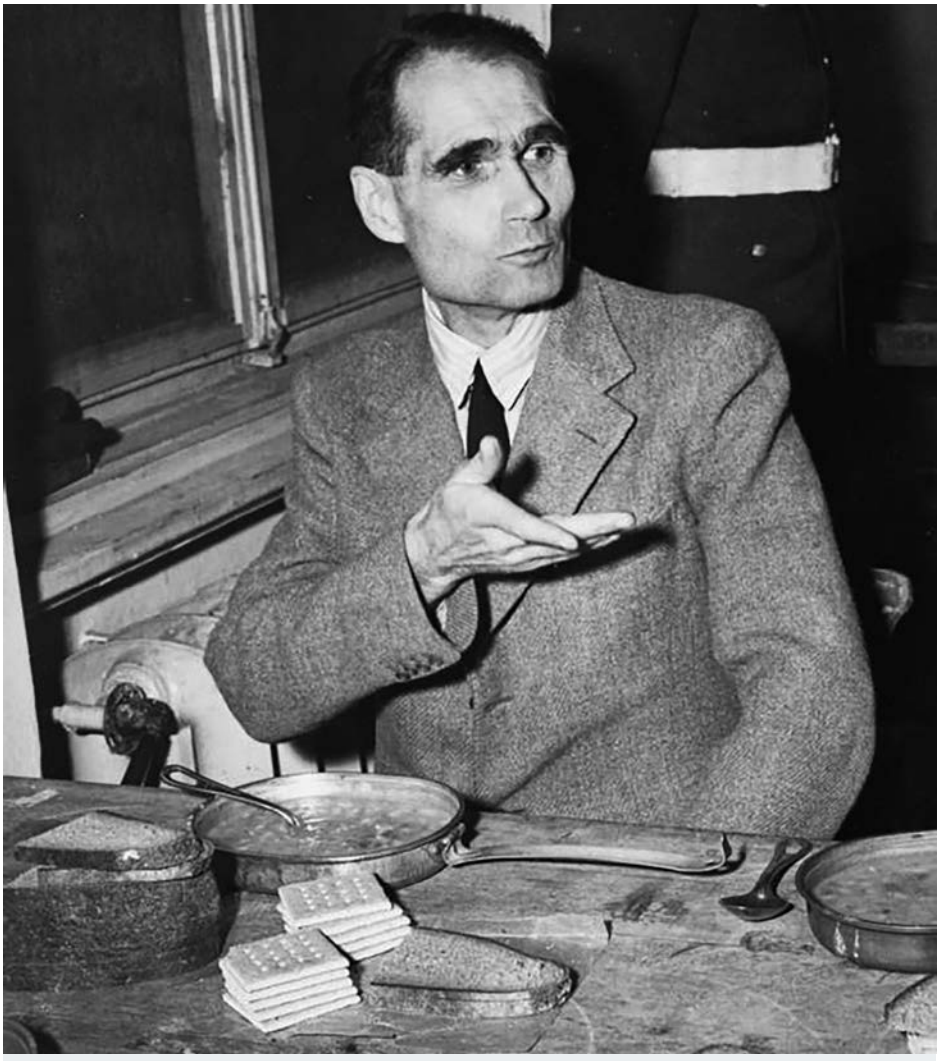
CONCLUSION

Winston Churchill wrote about Rudolf Hess after the war:

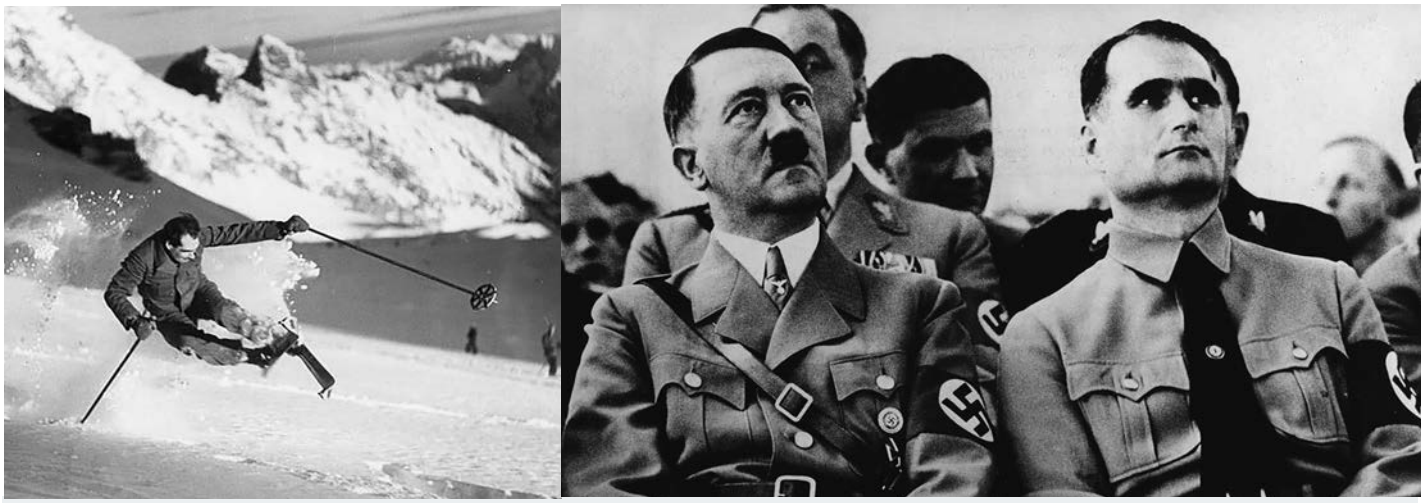
> Reflecting upon the whole of this story, I am glad not to be responsible for the way in which Hess has been and is being treated. Whatever may be the moral guilt of a German who stood near to Hitler, Hess had, in my view, atoned for this by his completely devoted and fanatic deed of lunatic benevolence. He came to us of his own free will and, though without authority, had something of the quality of an envoy. He was a medical and not a criminal case, and should be so regarded.[38]

Churchill is being disingenuous when he said he was not responsible "for the way in which Hess has been and is being treated." Not only did Churchill refuse to negotiate with Hess, but Churchill kept Hess incarcerated in Great Britain until the end of the war. Churchill also never used his considerable influence to attempt to keep Hess from being sent to the Nuremberg Trial.

Hess continues to be disrespected and subject to injustice after his death. Hess was not even allowed to stay buried in his chosen town of Wunsiedel. The town of Wunsiedel became the scene of pilgrimages for people who wanted to honor Hess for his courageous effort to negotiate peace with Great Britain. On July 20, 2011, Hess's grave was reopened and his remains were exhumed and then cremated. His ashes were scattered at sea, and his gravestone which bore the epitaph



Top, Spandau Prison in West Berlin, where Rudolf Hess (shown eating a prison meal) was kept for 40 years in near virtual solitary confinement until being "suicided" by his jailers.



Left: Rudolf Hess is shown skiing in the Bavarian Alps in the late 1930s. Right: Führer Adolf Hitler and Deputy Führer Rudolf Hess attend the 1936 summer Olympics in Berlin.

"I took the risk" was destroyed.[39]

Historian Mark Weber writes: "The injustice against Hess was not something that happened once and was quickly over. It was, rather, a wrong that went on, day after day, for 46 years. Rudolf Hess was a prisoner of peace and a victim of a vindictive age."[40] ❖

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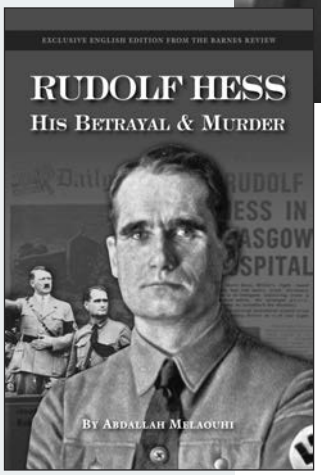
John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit. With the help of friends, John's website is up and running again at www.WearsWar.com.

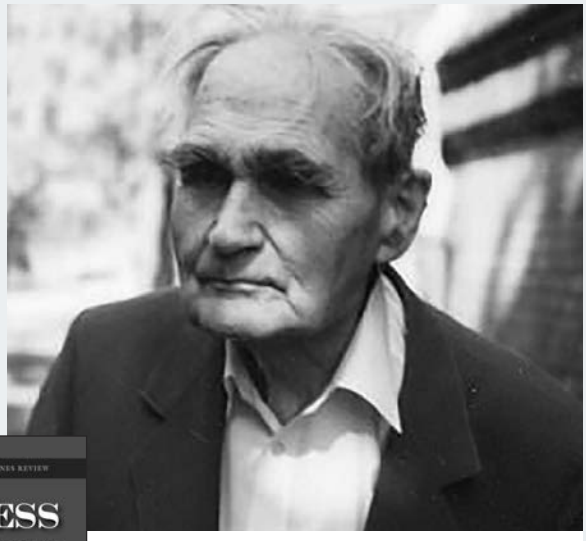
Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal & Murder

Most people think they know the story of Rudolf Hess, Hitler's right-hand man, and how he flew off to England. His plane, of course, crashed in Scotland and he was made a prisoner of the Allies. Hess was kept in virtual solitary confinement the rest of his life. But that is only one small part of the story of Rudolf Hess's life. Hess remained a prisoner of the Allies for 46 long years until he was murdered at age 93 in Spandau Prison. Much of his life at Spandau was kept secret. But all that has changed with the publication of *Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal and Murder* by Abdallah Melaouhi. Melaouhi spent five years with Hess, acting as Hess's medical aide at the Allied Military Prison in Spandau, up until the murder. Melaouhi got to know Hess as more than a "prisoner"—they became friends.



On the day of Hess's death, Melaouhi was called to the prison. He reached a summerhouse in the prison garden and was told that there had been "an incident." When he entered, the scene was chaotic. The lifeless body of Hess was lying on the floor and the room was turned upside-down. Melaouhi examined Hess. Near to the body stood two unknown U.S. Army soldiers. A soldier Melaouhi recognized stood near Hess and said: "The pig is finished. You won't have to work a night shift any longer." An examination of the evidence was painfully clear: Hess had been murdered; it was not "suicide" as the authorities were claiming. But when Melaouhi voiced his objections, he was threatened with professional ruination—or worse.

For years he kept silent. But now—in this exclusive Barnes Review English edition—Abdallah Melaouhi gives us the entire untold story about Hess's time in Spandau, his brutal murder, the ongoing plot to cover it up and the effort to suppress the publication of this book. Softcover, 291 pages, #643, reproductions and translations of many of the documents Hess was able to have others smuggle out of Spandau, rare photos, three appendices from TBR, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Purchase also at www.barnesreview.com. (Outside the U.S. please email sales@barnesreview.org for best rates to your nation.)



A Message from the Author

"When I entered the summerhouse, the scene was like a wrestling match had taken place. The body of Mr. Hess was lying on the floor, apparently lifeless. Near to his body stood two soldiers dressed in U.S. Army uniforms. I had never seen either soldier before. I also saw an American guard, whom I knew as Tony Jordan. I immediately proceeded to examine Mr. Hess. I could not detect any respiration, pulse or heartbeat. I estimated that death had occurred 40 minutes earlier. In my view, it is clear that he met his death by strangulation, at the hands of a third party. But when I voiced my objections, I was threatened with professional ruination—or worse. For years I kept silent. But now I have told the entire story of my time with my friend Rudolf Hess, a man of great vision, intelligence and compassion, in this book.

—Abdallah Melaouhi

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By Carlo Mattogno and Juergen Graf. It is alleged that at Treblinka in East Poland between 700,000 and 3,000,000 persons were murdered in 1942 and 1943. The weapons used were said to have been stationary and/or mobile gas chambers, fast-acting or slow-acting poison gas, unslaked lime, superheated steam, electricity, diesel exhaust fumes etc. Holocaust historians alleged that bodies were piled as high as multi-storied buildings and burned without a trace, using little or no fuel at all. Graf and Mattogno have now analyzed the origins, logic and technical feasibility of the official version of Treblinka. Here, the authors reveal Treblinka's true identity. Softcover, 365 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #389, *$25.*

Belzec in Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History

By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that between 600,000 and 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec camp, located in Poland. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: diesel gas; unslaked lime in trains; high voltage; vacuum chambers; etc. The corpses were incinerated on huge pyres without leaving a trace. For those who know the stories about Treblinka this sounds familiar. Thus the author has restricted this study to the aspects which are new compared to Treblinka. In contrast to Treblinka, forensic drillings and excavations were performed at Belzec, the results of which are reviewed. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #540, *$15.*

Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust

By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged "refutation"of Revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers, Polish Prof. J. Markiewicz, chemist Dr. Richard Green, Profs. Zimmerman, M. Shermer and A. Grobman, as well as researchers Keren, McCarthy and Mazal, are exposed for what they are: blatant and easily exposed political lies created to ostracize dissident historians. In this book, facts beat propaganda once again. Softcover, second edition, 398 pages, B&W illustrations, index, #541, *$25.*

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings

By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is said to be the first homicidal gas chamber there. This study investigates all statements by witnesses and analyzes hundreds of wartime documents to accurately write a history of that building. Mattogno proves that its morgue was never a homicidal gas chamber, nor could it have worked. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #546, *$18.*

Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations

By Carlo Mattogno. Hundreds of thousands of corpses of murder victims are claimed to have been incinerated in deep ditches in the Auschwitz concentration camp. This book examines the many testimonies regarding these incinerations and establishes whether these claims were even possible. Using aerial photographs, physical evidence and wartime documents, the author shows that these claims are fiction. A must read. Softcover, 132 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #547, *$12.*

Auschwitz: The First Gassing— Rumor and Reality

Second edition. By Carlo Mattogno. The first gassing in Auschwitz is claimed to have occurred on Sept. 3, 1941, in a basement room. The accounts reporting it are the archetypes for all later gassing accounts. This study analyzes all available sources about this alleged event. It shows that these sources contradict each other in location, date, preparations, victims etc, rendering it impossible to extract a consistent story. Original wartime documents inflict a final blow. Softcover, second edition, 168 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #515, *$16.*

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Wilhelm Canaris:

Backstabbing admiral or deluded patriot?

By John Wear, J.D.

Admiral Wilhelm Canaris (1887-1945) headed Adolf Hitler's military intelligence service—the *Abwehr*—for nine years. He is one of the most enigmatic figures of the Third Reich. Many people see him as a traitor who betrayed German attack plans to the enemy and thus sent German soldiers to their deaths and Germany to defeat. Other people see him as a leader who did all he could to prevent a war that he foresaw as leading to Germany's destruction.[1]

Robert Kempner, the U.S. deputy prosecutor at Nuremberg, said that Canaris had a Jekyll and Hyde split personality. Kempner wrote that Canaris was "the man who organized the National Socialist fifth column, who … introduced the murderous weapons of sabotage and surreptitious infiltration and sent German soldiers on suicide missions and who, on the other hand, permitted individual officers to conspire against the regime."[2]

Karl Heinz Abshagen, who talked at length with Canaris several times beginning in the spring of 1938, said that Canaris has been attacked and denigrated from almost all sides. Abshagen wrote: "While some depict him as a spy, an arrogant nationalist, and a brutal militarist, others (and among them a number of officers of his own rank) affect to see in him a man who stabbed the Germans and their armed forces in the back."[3]

WILHELM CANARIS
As a naval cadet, ca. 1905.

This article discusses the career of Adm. Canaris, and also attempts to uncover the motives of this extremely controversial German.

EARLY YEARS

Canaris was born to a harmonious, upper-class family at Aplerbeck near Dortmund, Germany. Both of his parents were highly intelligent with varied cultured interests. As a child, Canaris received much benefit from conversations with his highly sophisticated parents. Canaris also showed a gift for languages early in his life, and read a great deal as a youth.[4]

After three years in a pre-secondary school, in April 1898 Canaris passed the acceptance examination for the Steinbart-Real High School Duisburg. Canaris was the only student in his class with ambitions to be a career officer, and his good grades in English, French, Latin and Greek laid the foundations for his future intelligence career. Immediately after graduating from high school, Canaris, on April 1, 1905, enrolled as a naval cadet in the old Deck-Officers' School at Kiel.[5]

Canaris served aboard the Imperial Navy training ship SMS *Stein* after completing his initial course of infantry training. He was promoted to midshipman in 1906 after *Stein* completed her voyage. Canaris next completed a 12-month training course at the Kiel Naval College, and swore an oath of allegiance to the Kaiser in the autumn of 1907. In November 1907, Canaris was assigned to the small cruiser SMS *Bremen*, whose duty it was to protect German interests in the Central and South American region.[6]

Canaris first became involved in intelligence work when he assisted

in setting up networks of informers in Brazil and Argentina for the German naval intelligence service. During his time on *Bremen*, Canaris received instruction in the procedure for mobilization for war, and was recommended by his superiors for future command of a torpedo boat. After being promoted at the end of August 1910 and completing a seamines course, Canaris, in December 1911, joined the small cruiser SMS *Dresden*, with which he would remain until her sinking.[7]

WORLD WAR I

After visiting Baltic and North Sea states, Mediterranean countries, Central America, Mexico and other countries, *Dresden* was called into service for World War I. On August 14, 1914, *Dresden* stopped the British steamer *Hyades* near the Brazilian island of Trinidade. *Hyades* was sunk after the crew was removed to another ship. On August 24, *Dresden* also sank the British collier *Holmwood* after removing the crew. Canaris and his fellow crewmen had come to know the inexorable face of war.[8]

After *Dresden* won several more naval battles, on March 14, 1915, the British cruisers *Kent* and *Glasgow* spotted *Dresden* and opened fire. Canaris went aboard *Glasgow* to protest the bombardment of *Dresden* in neutral waters as a breach of international law. *Glasgow*'s captain replied that he had his orders, and could only negotiate with *Dresden* for an unconditional surrender. Canaris returned to *Dresden*, where everything had been prepared to scuttle the ship by opening the sea cocks and setting explosive charges. Canaris and the surviving crew members watched the sinking of their ship from onshore.[9]

The surviving members of the *Dresden* crew were brought to the small island of Quiriquina. Canaris was determined to escape the island, and absconded on August 5, 1915. After a dangerous two-month journey, Canaris made it home to Berlin on October 5. He received a promotion and began working with the Naval Inspectorate at Kiel. Canaris was transferred to the Intelligence Section of Admiralty Staff, and arrived in Madrid on January 4, 1916 to provide intelligence services for Germany.[10]

British and French spies were soon on to Canaris, and he returned to Berlin in October 1916. Canaris's superiors praised his work. The Kaiser awarded Canaris the Iron Cross First Class on October 24, 1916.[11]

Canaris passed the U-boat commanders' course, served for two

Wilhelm Canaris could not only speak German fluently, but also English, French, Spanish and Russian, which came in handy for his career as an espionage chief. He became head of the *Abwehr* on January 21, 1935.

months in training aboard U-16, and took command of U-16. Germany and Canaris had begun unrestricted U-boat warfare on February 1, 1917. Canaris commanded other U-boats until October 1918, when all navigable U-boats were ordered to return home. The Armistice conditions promulgated on November 11, 1918 for the German Navy required that all U-boats be handed over within 14 days. World War I was over for Canaris.[12]

POST-WORLD WAR I

Owing to his family connections and influence, Canaris could have certainly chosen a civilian career. His knowledge of foreign countries and languages would have helped him obtain a good job almost anywhere. However, Canaris was so fond of the navy and devoted to his country's service that he never thought about leaving the navy.

From 1920 onward, Canaris entered upon a period of unremitting work and of undeflected pursuit of his aims.[13]

Like most Germans, Canaris did not recognize the validity of the Versailles Treaty, which limited the Germans to only a few ships of unimpressive firepower and small tonnage. As far as the navy was concerned, he was determined to do all in his power to defeat the provisions of the treaty. At first, there was little Canaris could do to help the navy. He spent two years in Kiel on the staff of the admiral commanding the Baltic squadron and, in 1922, he served as first officer of the cruiser *Berlin*. This appointment lasted two years, during which time Canaris was promoted to commander.[14]

Although Canaris caried out his daily duties on the *Berlin* with a commendable zeal, what most interested him was the building up of the German navy. Canaris took part in numerous attempts made outside of Germany to carry on practical and theoretical experiments, especially as applied to submarines. Canaris hoped the knowledge he gained on these projects would one day be used to strengthen the German navy.[15]

Canaris began a new phase of his professional career when he was appointed to the staff of the chief of the Naval Command in the Defense Ministry. His principal assignment was to secretly build up the German navy which, up to then, he had been handling in a private capacity. After about four years of service in the Defense Ministry, in June 1928 he took up his appointment as first officer of the *Schlesien*.

> Raeder had no particular liking for Canaris, and thought that he was too secretive.

Canaris was later appointed to the command of this ship.[16]

Canaris's appointment to the *Schlesien* terminated in the autumn of 1934. He had by now resigned himself to comparative inactivity after years of strenuous work and tension. However, just when it looked as if Canaris was near the end of his career, his new career was just beginning.[17]

CHIEF OF INTELLIGENCE

Canaris fully supported Adolf Hitler's regime during its early years. Like millions of other Germans, Canaris saw in Hitler a potential savior and an enemy of Bolshevism that was his sworn enemy.[18]

Being a patriot in the best sense of the word, Canaris found it quite natural to cooperate with the new regime. On November 1, 1934, Canaris's superior officer, Rear Adm. Max Bastian, made the following entry to his personal file:

> I must stress that, for the second year running, Capt. Canaris has been tireless in his efforts to acquaint his crew, through the medium of personal lectures, with the ideas of the national movement and the principles underlying the development of the new Reich. [Canaris] has performed exemplary work in this field.[19]

The position of chief of intelligence became available when Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg ordered Adm. Erich Raeder, the commander-in-chief of the navy, to get rid of Capt. Conrad Patzig, a naval officer, as head of the *Abwehr*. Although Raeder wanted to keep the job of intelligence chief in the navy, he hesitated to appoint Canaris to this position. Raeder had no particular liking for Canaris, and thought that Canaris was too secretive. However, Raeder overcame his misgivings about Canaris, appointing him head of the *Abwehr* on January 1, 1935.[20]

The *Abwehr* was a small department inside the Ministry of War when Canaris took over. After the abolition of the War Ministry in 1938, the *Abwehr* was raised in importance and attached to the High Command of the armed forces. The *Abwehr* was concerned with obtaining intelligence, which was immediately passed on to the competent branch of army, navy or air force High Command. During World War II, reports were also sent to Gen. Alfred Jodl, who was the chief of the operations staff of the Armed Forces.[21]

Under Canaris's leadership, the *Abwehr* performed a variety of tasks and initially achieved results that compare favorably with what was achieved by the secret services of other nations. The *Abwehr* performed its duty of supplying the military authorities with information concerning conditions abroad and the enemy's strength, preparations and plans. The members of the *Abwehr* were mostly loyal Germans who served their country to the best of

their ability. However, some *Abwehr* officers came to believe that Hitler's policies were creating a grave danger for the German people.[22]

One such *Abwehr* officer who played a notable role in the life of Canaris and the German anti-Hitler resistance movement was Maj. Hans Oster. Although their natures were very different, Canaris and Oster united against what they regarded as Hitler's misguided foreign policy and "internal terror regime." Lt. Col. Helmuth Groscurth, who enjoyed Canaris's confidence to a considerable degree, was another prominent *Abwehr* officer who worked actively to overthrow the Hitler regime.[23]

Canaris began debating with himself as to whether he should continue to serve Hitler's government, or whether he should retire from the navy, take his pension and have nothing more to do with Hitler. Canaris decided to stick with his job. In the years to come, Canaris took an ever more active part in Oster's plans for the overthrow of Hitler.[24]

WORLD WAR II

Canaris was deeply disturbed by Germany's invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939. The *Abwehr* was forced to play a role in the roundups of the Polish intelligentsia, Catholic priests, Jews and others deemed enemies of the state. The executions of many of these Poles distressed Canaris. German diplomat Ulrich von Hassell, who saw Canaris after he returned from Poland, wrote in his diary: "Canaris has come back from Poland completely broken after he had seen the results of our brutal conduct of the war."[25]

The *Abwehr* had established links to many parts of the British establishment by the time World War II began. It was privy to top-secret technology being developed in Britain, and was fully apprised of British moves in obtaining U.S. support. However, the *Abwehr* was not always loyal to German interests. For

Helping the Resistance

Once an ardent National Socialist and a supporter of Adolf Hitler, Canaris came to believe that Hitler was wielding too much political power, using the armed forces as his political tool. By 1937, he was already clearly unsupportive of Hitler. According to "The Famous People" website: "In 1939, when Poland was attacked by Germany, Canaris was appalled by the killing of civilian Poles. He instructed his network of spies to collect information on the crimes and pass them on to the Vatican and, in this way, tried to help the Catholic resistance against Hitler." Thus he was, in the eyes of many, already a traitor, surreptitiously acting against his superiors and his nation. Here he is shown while a corvette captain.

example, Canaris and Oster sent an agent to Rome to warn the British that Germany was planning to invade Belgium and Holland on or soon after May 10, 1940. Despite this warning, the German *Wehrmacht* quickly defeated the Allies.[26] This certainly was an act of treason.

Canaris also played a role in keeping Spain out of World War II. After studying extensive documentation concerning the state of Spain's land, sea and air forces, Canaris concluded that it would be unwise for Spain to enter the war. Canaris told Spanish leader Francisco Franco that, given the state of Spanish armament, Spain's entry into the war would be a catastrophe for all concerned. When Hitler asked Franco to enter the war by January 10, 1941, Hitler was disappointed by Franco's decision to stay neutral in the war.[27] Little did Hitler know, Canaris had been scheming behind his back.

When the *Abwehr* became involved in preparations for Operation Barbarossa, Canaris wrote that the time factor would be crucial in such a war:

> In the first year of an attack on the Soviet Union, Germany will have the advantage. If Russian strength is not crushed, in the second and third years the forces on either side will be counter-balanced.
>
> From the third year onward and by the latest in the fifth year, the nationalist-fanatic masses of at least 25 million Russian soldiers will be in a position to overwhelm any army with an unstoppable impetus. An attack on the Soviet Union will therefore only succeed if one destroys the command center for the centrally controlled Russian armed forces from the outset, or unleashes a strong freedom movement opposed to Communism.
>
> Since neither possibility exists, any war of aggression against the Soviet Union will not only terminate in defeat, but turn into a deadly threat toward the attacking nation.[28]

Hitler dismissed Canaris's assessment with contempt. From late summer 1941, Canaris and his staff became dismayed by the reports they received regarding alleged inhumanities committed by the German military during its advance in the Soviet Union.[29]

The *Abwehr* chief in Prague, Paul Thummel, was working for Czech intelligence and was, like Canaris, committed to preventing a National Socialist domination of Europe. Thummel was arrested when his traitorous activities were discovered by the Gestapo. With Canaris's help, Thummel was released from prison but put under close surveillance. Thummel was rearrested and continued to deny treason. Thummel, like so many other enigmatic links of the *Abwehr* to London, would eventually be executed, two weeks before the war ended.[30]

> Canaris worked secretly to counter National Socialist aims in Europe.

Reinhard Heydrich, as head of the Security Service, continued to carefully watch Canaris and the *Abwehr*, and posed a serious threat to Canaris's authority. This threat ended when Heydrich died on June 4, 1942 from wounds incurred from an attack by Czech agents. Many people believe that British intelligence was behind Heydrich's assassination.[31]

DOWNFALL

The Allied policy of unconditional surrender was announced at a press conference in Casablanca on January 24, 1943. This Allied policy of unconditional surrender helped to ensure that the war would be fought to its bitter end.[32] However, Canaris and the *Abwehr* continued to search for an early, peaceful settlement to the war.

Recognizing that what governments say and what they do are often quite different, Canaris secretly opened up negotiations with the Americans on a number of fronts. Canaris continued his contacts with Sir Stewart Menzies, the head of the British Secret Intelligence Service. The *Abwehr* also pursued whatever possibilities were presented in places as diverse as Istanbul, the Vatican, the Scandinavian countries and Switzerland.[33]

In February 1943, Canaris met with German Gen. Henning von Treskow, who was a key conspirator against Hitler. Hans von Dohnanyi, a member of Canaris's staff, went into a meeting with Treskow where it was agreed that an attempt would be made on Hitler's life when he visited the Army Group. Despite his reservations concerning murder, Canaris appears at this time to have seen little alternative if an acceptable peace agreement with the West was to be reached. In an interview in 1970, German agent Reinhard Spitzy said that Canaris knew everything about the assassination attempt.[34]

The pressure began to be applied against Canaris and the *Abwehr*. The Allies seemed to back-pedal on chances of an agreement, and the Gestapo began to uncover evidence of Canaris's links with the Allies through the Vatican. When Hitler accused Canaris of unacceptable performance in carrying out the tasks of his position, Canaris calmly replied that this was "hardly surprising given that Germany was losing the war." This was not what Hitler had wanted to hear and, after firing Canaris, Hitler dissolved the *Abwehr* on February 18, 1944. A unified German intelligence service under Heinrich Himmler and Ernst Kaltenbrunner replaced the *Abwehr*.[35]

Three days after Claus von Stauf-

Canaris Goes on Trial

fenberg's failed assassination of Hitler, Canaris was arrested by his friend Walter Schellenberg. After a stay at Fürstenberg Prison, Canaris and other alleged conspirators were kept in the Gestapo headquarters in the Prinz Albrechtstrasse. Canaris skillfully mislead his interrogators with secondary plots, camouflaged the truth, and offered occasional half-admissions of irrelevant matters to throw his interrogators off the scent. In this way he kept many other conspirators out of prison.[36]

Canaris and other conspirators were driven to Flössenburg Camp on February 7, 1945. The decision to execute Canaris and other conspirators at Flössenburg was made by Hitler on April 5. Historian Andre Brissaud wrote that his research convinced him that the Führer gave his order of execution only after he glanced through the notebooks and diaries discovered from some of the conspirators. Canaris was hanged shortly after 5:30 a.m. on April 9, 1945.[37]

CONCLUSION

Many people have asked why Canaris remained as head of the *Abwehr* after he had become disillusioned with Hitler. One colleague later wrote that Canaris felt that "he must remain at his post because that mattered more than his opinion of Hitler or the Third Reich. He felt it was his duty to maintain this powerful organization, the *Abwehr*, with its thousands of agents, its network throughout the world and its enormous budgetary resources which he controlled. He wanted it to be identified with a high concept of human rights, of international law and morality."[38]

Wilhelm Canaris—who barely stood five-feet-three-inches tall and spoke with a lisp—had many powerful friends in the Third Reich leadership and military officer corps. Here he is shown at his treason trial. Little could be found to implicate Canaris in the plot to kill Hitler. However, in early April 1945, Canaris's personal diary was discovered and given to Hitler. The diary directly implicated Canaris in the conspiracy. He was led to the gallows naked and executed on April 9th at the Flössenburg Concentration Camp, just weeks before WWII ended.

The Burning Souls: A Poetic Memoir by Leon Degrelle

Leon Degrelle's *The Burning Souls* is now available in English. Born to a Belgian family in the year 1906, Degrelle rose to prominence as a newspaper editor and head of the militant monarchist, Catholic and anti-Communist *Parti Rexiste*. Following the German occupation of Belgium, Degrelle and his party loyalists enlisted in the *Wehrmacht*-organized Walloonian Legion to aid in the liberation of the peoples of the Soviet Republics. After the fall of Berlin, Degrelle escaped to Spain, where he was safeguarded by Franco. *The Burning Souls* is Degrelle's reflection on his experiences and on the soul—part poetry but mostly memoir. He traces his journey, from his idyllic childhood to the steppes of Russia, not just as a physical journey but as a spiritual trial. He instructs us that to give oneself completely to service of a transcendent ideal is what is required to overcome the spiritual malaise of our day. Softcover, 112 pages, #901, *$19*. minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S> from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu, 9-5 or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

However, after the war, it was widely recognized that the *Abwehr* and Canaris had seriously sabotaged Germany's war effort. For example, Gen. Alfred Jodl, in his final address to the International Military Tribunal, said that German military leaders had to conduct the war "with an intelligence service which in part was working for the enemy."[39]

Gen. Jodl's assessment is confirmed by British historian Ian Colvin. After the war, Colvin asked a British undersecretary of state how good the British Intelligence Service was during World War II. The British undersecretary of state remarked with a certain emphasis: "Well, our intelligence was not badly equipped. As you know, we had Adm. Canaris, and that was a considerable thing."[40]

It is this author's opinion that Canaris always acted in what he considered to be the best interests of Germany. Obviously, once he became disillusioned with Hitler's regime, Canaris should have resigned from the *Abwehr* rather than working with the enemy. Many of his actions were an abuse of power for which he could easily and properly be accused and convicted of treason. ❖

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John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit. With the help of friends, John's website is up and running again at www.WearsWar.com.

Uncensored WWII Biographies

Hitler Democrat

By Gen. Leon Degrelle. Thanks to the energetic efforts of a group of honest historians—graciously supported by Madame Degrelle, the general's widow—a substantial portion of Degrelle's writings were rescued. In this amazing volume, Degrelle discusses the Versailles Treaty, the enigma of Hitler, Hitler's WWI experiences, Hitler's rise to power, the Beer Hall Putsch, Hitler's unification of the German state, the feud with Roehm, the political challenges of the 1930s, the 1932 Geneva Conferences, Mussolini, Blum, Tukhachevsky, Nuremberg and more. Includes photo section. Softcover, 546 pages, #622, *$30*.

Hermann Goering: The Man & His Work

This, the only official biography of Hermann Goering, was a bestseller in Germany and in the English-speaking world when first published in 1938. Written by one of Goering's senior staff members, Erich Gritzbach, this book details the many astonishing services that Goering rendered the German state. Besides recreating the German air force once the shackles of the Versailles Treaty were shaken off, his other achievements are less famous. This book contains the original English version plus all 57 original photographs and the 1938 introduction written by Sir Robert Hamilton Bruce Lockhart. In addition, it contains a brand new introduction by Arthur Kemp that updates Goering's career after the book was published. Cover art from the great Walter Frentz. Softcover, 279 pages, 57 photos, new introduction, indexed, #639, *$25*.

Mein Kampf: The Stalag Edition

This is the only complete, unabridged and officially authorized English translation of *Mein Kampf* ever issued by the Nazi Party, and is not to be confused with others. It was printed in Berlin for the NSDAP during the years 1937 to 1944. Most copies were distributed to the libraries of English-speaking POW camps, and became known as the "Stalag" edition because they all carried a camp library stamp. Only a handful of copies survived the war, and the text contained in this edition has been taken directly from one of these rare editions. In sharp contrast to other translations, this authorized "Stalag" edition contains the exact words of Adolf Hitler, not a pale comparison. Softcover, 584 pages, 6 x 9, #675, *$35*.

Hitler's Commando: The Daring Missions of Otto Skorzeny and the Nazi Special Forces

By Otto Skorzeny. Foreword by Charles Messenger. Introduction by Dan Raviv. Otto Skorzeny was Hitler's favorite soldier and Germany's top commando in WWII. His wartime career was amazing. It was Skorzeny who led the daring glider rescue of Mussolini. Skorzeny was also sent to Budapest to stop Hungarian regent Miklos Horthy from signing a peace treaty with Stalin in 1944. A few months later, he played a critical role in the Ardennes offensive with a plan to raise a brigade disguised as Americans with captured U.S. tanks. Skorzeny's memoirs are a key addition to special forces literature. The author gives us fascinating details about his many famous missions between 1943 and 1945 and offers a fair appraisal of the war situation in Germany, as well as any tactical mistakes. Skorzeny also sheds light on multiple personalities. The book includes several pages of Skorzeny's personal photos. This is a great book for anyone who wants to learn about WWII commando operations. Softcover, 244 pages, #887, *$20*.

Mussolini's War: Volume 1—The Triumphant Years

Among the great misconceptions of modern times is the assumption that Benito Mussolini was Hitler's junior partner, who made no significant contributions to the Axis effort in WWII. That conclusion originated with Allied propagandists determined to boost Western morale. The Duce was constantly ridiculed, his successes pointedly demeaned or ignored. Mainstream historians love to say that Italy's navy, air and land forces were nothing more than a bungling bunch of clowns. So effective was this campaign of lies that it became postwar history and is still generally taken for granted, even by well-informed students of WWII—and even by Italians themselves! But a closer examination by historian Frank Joseph of often neglected, recently disclosed materials presents a different picture. Softcover, 275 pages, #808, *$27*.

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My Revolutionary Life by Leon Degrelle

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Holocaust Education in Schools: Why Not Offer Other Views?

The standard narrative just doesn't stand up to serious, scholarly historical scrutiny

By Phil Giraldi

There has been major push-back against a Texas state education official who said that if schools are adhering to a new state law that mandates teaching alternative points of view on controversial issues having a course and a text book on "the Holocaust," for example, would suggest providing material that reflects other interpretations of that historical event. The comment came from a Texas school district administrator named Gina Peddy in the Carrollton Independent School District in Southlake, which is in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Peddy was in a training session explaining to teachers her directive regarding which books can be available in classroom libraries. She told teachers that if they have books about "the Holocaust" in their classrooms, by the spirit of the law they should also have books that offer "opposing" or "other" viewpoints on the subject.

Reportedly, a staff member who was present secretly made an audio recording of the training session, which was then shared with NBC News, which broke the story.

The Texas law was and still is intended to lessen the impact of the current "woke" campaign by progressive educators to rewrite American and international history to reflect their dark sides, notably by emphasizing issues like slavery and oppression of minorities.

When Texas school administrator Gina Peddy pointed out that—in keeping with the spirt of a new law meant to help Texas fight back against "woke" policies in school classrooms—other views on "the Holocaust" might also be considered, school district superintendent Lane Ledbetter immediately jumped in to assure everyone that there will be no free and open debate about that historical topic.

Texas legislators insist, not unreasonably, that presenting an essentially negative view of American history as envisioned by Critical Race Theory (CRT) must be balanced by having a curriculum that also includes discussion of the many positive achievements of the United States. In the recording, Peddy, the school district's executive director of curriculum and instruction, told the teachers that the new law applies to any "widely debated and currently controversial" issues. She was quoted as saying: "And make sure that if you have a book on the Holocaust, that you have one that has an opposing … that has other perspectives."

Predictably, on such a hot-button issue, Peddy has had little or no support from her peers, either locally or in the education establishment. School district Superintendent Lane Ledbetter posted on Facebook an "apology regarding the online article and news story." He said Peddy's comments were "in no way to convey

that the Holocaust was anything less than a terrible event in history. Additionally, we recognize there are not two sides of the Holocaust. We also understand this bill does not require an opposing viewpoint on historical facts."

Clay Robison, a spokesman for the Texas State Teachers Association, responded "We find it reprehensible for an educator to require a Holocaust denier to get equal treatment with the facts of history. That's absurd. It's worse than absurd. And this law does not require it." Republican state Sen. Bryan Hughes, who wrote the bill that became the law, denied that anyone should come up with alternative views on what he called matters of "good and evil" or to remove books that offer only one perspective on "the Holocaust."

Jews in Peddy's school district and elsewhere in both Texas and nationally have inevitably also risen to the bait, denouncing any attempt made to challenge what they view as an issue fundamental to their understanding of their place in the world and in history. One Jewish former student, Jake Berman, asserted that, "The facts are that there are not two sides of the Holocaust. The Nazis systematically killed millions of people."

Ledbetter, Robison and Hughes should perhaps consider that they are suggesting that their new law should only apply to "controversial" racial issues, not to other historical developments. It is curious that educated people should consider a multi-faceted transnational historical event that has, *inter alia*, a highly politicized context as a "fact." The Holocaust narrative in and of itself is the creation of men and women after the fact with an agenda to justify the creation and support for the state of Israel and should be subject to the same inquiry as any other facet of World War II and what came after.

The tale of "the Holocaust" is essentially a contrived bit of history that serves a political objective wrapped up in what purports to be a powerful statement regarding man's inhumanity to man. Jewish groups, generally speaking, consider the standard narrative with its highly questionable 6 million dead, homicidal gas chambers, extermination camps and soap made from body fat to be something like sacred ground, with its memorialization of the uniqueness of Jewish suffering. Serious scholars who have actually looked at the narrative and the numbers and sequences of events have become skeptical of many of the details. Others refuse to budge.

As a first step, it is helpful to look at controversial Professor Norman Finkelstein's carefully documented book *The Holocaust Industry: Reflections on the Exploitation of Jewish Suffering*. Finkelstein, to be sure, believes there was something like a genocide of European Jews and even lost some family members due to it. He does not, however, necessarily believe many of the details provided by the standard narrative and official promoters of that story to include the numerous Holocaust museums. In his view, powerful interests have hijacked "the Holocaust" and use it to further their own objectives. He wrote: "Organized Jewry has exploited the Nazi Holocaust to deflect criticism of Israel's and its own indefensible policies. Nazi genocide has been used to justify criminal policies of the Israeli state and U.S. support for these policies."

And there is also a money angle, as there often is. Per Finkelstein, Jewish organizations in the United States have also exploited the situation of the dwindling number of aging Holocaust survivors to extort "staggering sums of money from the rest of the world. This is not done for the benefit of needy survivors but for the financial advantage of these organizations."

As taking courses on "the Holocaust" are mandated in the public school systems of 20 states (and soon to be more due to pressure from local Jewish groups) and is used to validate the billions of U.S. taxpayer dollars given annually to the state of Israel, it would seem that supporters of the narrative should have the confidence as well as sufficient integrity to defend their product. But that is, of course, not the case. They would prefer to have their chosen narrative unchallenged, raising the usual claims of anti-Semitism and "Holocaust denial" to silence critics.

One of the "textbooks" frequently used in public schools that mandate Holocaust education is *Night* by Elie Wiesel, whom Finkelstein has dubbed "the High Huckster of the Holocaust." *Night* claims to be autobiographical but is full of errors in time and place. It is at least in part a work of fiction. Similarly, *The Diary of Anne Frank* was published after editing by her survivor father and parts of it have been challenged as pure fiction.

As a general rule, contentious issues where advocates attempt to silence opponents by claiming that what they are promoting is based on fact and cannot be challenged should be challenged. In Europe, powerful Jewish constituencies have even made it illegal to criticize or deny the Holocaust narrative. In America, that day may soon be coming as Jewish groups increasingly seek to criminalize questioning of the factual basis of the Holocaust as well as any criticism of Israel. ❖

Philip M. Giraldi, Ph.D. is executive director of the Council for the National Interest, a tax-exempt educational foundation (Federal ID Number #52-1739023) that seeks a more interests-based U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East. Website is https://councilforthenationalinterest.org address is P.O. Box 2157, Purcellville, VA 20134 and its email is inform@cnionline.org.

Zionism vs. Bolshevism:
A Struggle for the Soul of the Jewish People
From the *Illustrated Sunday Herald*, February 8, 1920

By Winston S. Churchill

Some people like Jews and some do not, but no thoughtful man can doubt the fact that they are beyond all question the most formidable and the most remarkable race which has ever appeared in the world.

Benjamin Disraeli, the Jew prime minister of England and leader of the Conservative Party who was always true to his race and proud of his origin, said on a well-known occasion: "The Lord deals with the nations as the nations deal with the Jews."

Certainly, when we look at the miserable state of Russia, where of all countries in the world the Jews were the most cruelly treated, and contrast it with the fortunes of our own country, which seems to have been so providentially preserved amid the awful perils of these times, we must admit that nothing that has since happened in the history of the world has falsified the truth of Disraeli's confident assertion.

GOOD AND BAD JEWS

The conflict between good and evil which proceeds unceasingly in the breast of man nowhere reaches such an intensity as in the Jewish race. The dual nature of mankind is nowhere more strongly or more terribly exemplified. We owe to the Jews in the Christian revelation a system of ethics which, even if it were entirely separated from the supernatural, would be incomparably the most precious possession of mankind, worth in fact the fruits of all other wisdom and learning put together.

WINSTON CHURCHILL
Identified various Jewish factions.

On that system and by that faith there has been built out of the wreck of the Roman Empire the whole of our existing civilization.

And it may well be that this same astounding race may at the present time be in the actual process of producing another system of morals and philosophy, as malevolent as Christianity was benevolent, which, if not arrested, would shatter irretrievably all that Christianity has rendered possible. It would almost seem as if the gospel of Christ and the gospel of Antichrist were destined to originate among the same people; and that this mystic and mysterious race had been chosen for the supreme manifestations, both of the divine and the diabolical.

NATIONAL JEWS

There can be no greater mistake than to attribute to each individual a recognizable share in the qualities which make up the national character. There are all sorts of men—good, bad and, for the most part, indifferent—in every country and in every race. Nothing is more wrong than to deny to an individual, on account of race or origin, his right to be judged on his personal merits and conduct. In a people of peculiar genius like

An Unholy Sacrifice

White Russian anti-Bolshevik propaganda poster, circa 1919. High-ranking Bolsheviks sacrifice an allegorical character representing Mother Russia to an enthroned idol of Karl Marx. They include (left to right): 1) Moisei Uritzky, 2) Yakov Sverdlov, 3) Grigory Zinoviev, 4) Vladimir Lenin, 5) Leon Trotsky (with knife), 6) Lev Kamenev and 7) Karl Radek. In the lower left we see two cackling Bolshevik soldiers and, at lower right, one of the mutinous members of the battleship *Potemkin*, possibly Vakulenchuk Mykytovych.

the Jews, contrasts are more vivid, the extremes are more widely separated, the resulting consequences are more decisive.

At the present fateful period there are three main lines of political conception among the Jews, two of which are helpful and hopeful in a very high degree to humanity, and the third absolutely destructive.

First there are the Jews who, dwelling in every country throughout the world, identify themselves with that country, enter into its national life and, while adhering faithfully to their own religion, regard themselves as citizens in the fullest sense of the state which has received them. Such a Jew living in England would say, "I am an Englishman practicing the Jewish faith." This is a worthy conception, and useful in the highest degree. We in Great Britain well know that, during the great struggle, the influence of what may be called the "National Jews" in many lands was cast preponderatingly on the side of the Allies. In our own army, Jewish soldiers have played a most distinguished part, some rising to the command of armies, others winning the Victoria Cross for valor.

The National Russian Jews, in spite of the disabilities under which they have suffered, have managed to play an honorable and useful part in the national life, even of Russia. As bankers and industrialists, they have strenuously promoted the development of Russia's economic resources and they were foremost in the creation of those remarkable organizations, the Russian Cooperative Societies. In politics, their support has been given, for the most part, to liberal and progressive movements, and they have been among the staunchest upholders of friendship with France and Great Britain.

INTERNATIONAL JEWS

In violent opposition to all this sphere of Jewish effort rise the schemes of the International Jews.

The adherents of this sinister confederacy are mostly men reared up among the unhappy populations of countries where Jews are persecuted on account of their race. Most—if not all—of them have forsaken the faith of their forefathers, and divorced from their minds all spiritual hopes of the next world. This movement among the Jews is not new. From the days of Spartacus-Weishaupt to those of Karl Marx, and down to Trotsky (Russia), Bela Kun (Hungary), Rosa Luxembourg (Germany) and Emma Goldman (United States), this world-wide conspiracy for the overthrow of civilization and for the reconstitution of society on the basis of arrested development, of envious malevolence and impossible equality, has been steadily growing. It played, as a modern writer, Mrs. [Noah] Webster, has so ably shown, a definitely recognizable part in the tragedy of the French Revolution. It has been the mainspring of every subversive movement during the 19th century and now, at last, this band of extraordinary personalities from the underworld of the great cities of Europe and America have gripped the Russian people by the hair of their heads and have become practically the undisputed masters of that enormous empire.

ADAM WEISHAUPT
Also known as "Spartacus."

TERRORIST JEWS

There is no need to exaggerate the part played in the creation of Bolshevism and in the actual bringing about of the Russian Revolution by these international and, for the most part, atheistical Jews. It is certainly a very great one. It probably outweighs all others. With the notable exception of [Vladimir] Lenin, the majority of the leading figures are Jews. Moreover, the principal inspiration and driving power comes from the Jewish leaders. Thus [Georgy] Tchitcherin, a pure Russian, is eclipsed by his nominal subordinate [Emanuel] Litvinoff, and the influence of Russians like [Nikolai] Bukharin or [Anatoly] Lunacharski cannot be compared with the power of Trotsky or of [Leo] Zinovieff, the dictator of the Red Citadel (Petrograd), or of [Leonid] Krassin or [Karl] Radek—all Jews. In the Soviet institutions, the predominance of Jews is even more astonishing. And the prominent, if not indeed the principal, part in the system of terrorism applied by the Extraordinary Commissions for Combating Counter-Revolution has been taken by Jews and, in some notable cases, by Jewesses. The same evil prominence was obtained by Jews in the brief period of terror during which Bela Kun ruled in Hungary. The same phenomenon has been presented in Germany (especially in Bavaria), so far as this madness has been allowed to prey upon the temporary prostration of the German people. Although in all these countries there are many non-Jews every whit as bad as the worst of the Jewish revolutionaries, the part played by the latter in proportion to their numbers in the population is astonishing.

PROTECTOR OF THE JEWS

Needless to say, the most intense passions of revenge have been excited in the breasts of the Russian people. Wherever Gen. [Anton] Denikin's authority could reach, protection was always accorded to the Jewish population, and strenuous efforts were made by his officers to prevent reprisals and to punish those guilty of them. So much was this the case that the Petlurist propaganda against Gen. [Anton] Denikin denounced him as the Protector of the Jews. The Misses Healy, nieces of Mr. Tim Healy, in relating their personal experiences in Kiev, have declared that, to their knowledge, on more than one occasion, officers who committed offenses against Jews were reduced to the ranks and sent out of the city to the front. But the hordes of brigands by whom the whole vast expanse of the Russian Empire is becoming infested do not hesitate to gratify their lust for blood and for revenge at the expense of the innocent Jewish population whenever an opportunity occurs. The brigand Makhno, the hordes of [Symon] Petlura and of [Nikifor] Gregorieff, who signalized their every success by the most brutal massacres, everywhere found among the half-stupefied, half-infuriated population an eager response to anti-Semitism in its worst and foulest forms.

The fact that, in many cases, Jewish interests and Jewish places of worship are excepted by the Bolsheviks from their universal hostility has tended more and more to associate the Jewish race in Russia with the villainies which are now being perpetrated. This is an injustice on millions of helpless people, most of whom are themselves sufferers from the revolutionary regime. It becomes, therefore, especially important to foster and develop any strongly marked Jewish movement which leads directly away from these fatal associations. And it is here that Zionism has such a deep significance for the whole world at the present time.

A HOME FOR THE JEWS

Zionism offers the third sphere to the political conceptions of the Jewish race. In violent contrast to international Communism, it presents to the Jew a national idea of a com-

Some of the more dangerous revolutionary Jewish rabblerousers in Churchill's eyes included, from left to right: Bolshevik Leon Trotsky, who argued for an unending global Marxist revolution, Bela Kun, who worked to organize the Red Terror in Russia after a short period as de facto ruler of Hungary, Rosa Luxembourg, a Communist agitating in Germany and Emma Goldman, an influential anarchist/leftist working to stir up the masses in America.

manding character. It has fallen to the British government, as the result of the conquest of Palestine, to have the opportunity and the responsibility of securing for the Jewish race all over the world a home and a center of national life. The statesmanship and historic sense of Mr. [Arthur] Balfour were prompt to seize this opportunity. Declarations have been made which have irrevocably decided the policy of Great Britain. The fiery energies of Dr. [Chaim] Weizmann, the leader, for practical purposes, of the Zionist project, backed by many of the most prominent British Jews and supported by the full authority of Lord [Edmund] Allenby, are all directed to achieving the success of this inspiring movement.

Of course, Palestine is far too small to accommodate more than a fraction of the Jewish race, nor do the majority of national Jews wish to go there. But if, as may well happen, there should be created in our own lifetime by the banks of the Jordan a Jewish state under the protection of the British Crown, which might comprise three or four million Jews, an event would have occurred in the history of the world which would, from every point of view, be beneficial, and would be especially in harmony with the truest interests of the British Empire.

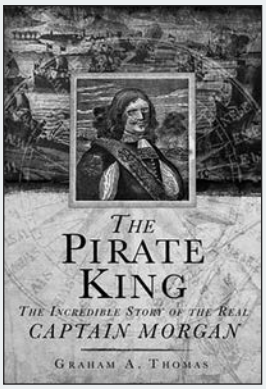
Zionism has already become a factor in the political convulsions of Russia, as a powerful competing influence in Bolshevik circles with the international Communistic system. Nothing could be more significant than the fury with which [Leon] Trotsky has attacked the Zionists, generally, and Dr. Weizmann in particular. The cruel penetration of his mind leaves him in no doubt that his schemes of a worldwide Communistic state under Jewish domination are directly thwarted and hindered by this new ideal, which directs the energies and the hopes of Jews in every land toward a simpler, a truer and a far more attainable goal. The struggle which is now beginning between the Zionist and Bolshevik Jews is little less than a struggle for the soul of the Jewish people.

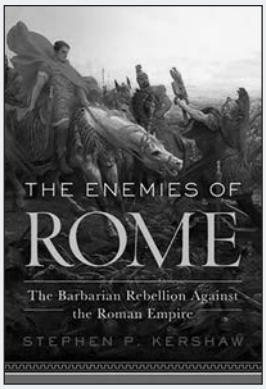
DUTY OF LOYAL JEWS.

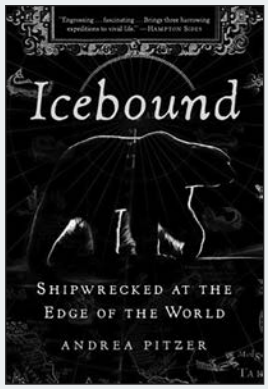
It is particularly important in these circumstances that the national Jews in every country who are loyal to the land of their adoption should come forward on every occasion, as many of them in England have already done, and take a prominent part in every measure for combating the Bolshevik conspiracy. In this way they will be able to vindicate the honor of the Jewish name and make it clear to all the world that the Bolshevik movement is not a Jewish movement, but is repudiated vehemently by the great mass of the Jewish race.

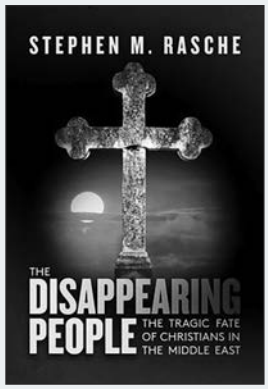
But a negative resistance to Bolshevism in any field is not enough. Positive and practicable alternatives are needed in the moral as well as in the social sphere; and in building up with the utmost possible rapidity a Jewish national center in Palestine which may become not only a refuge to the oppressed from the unhappy lands of Central Europe, but which will also be a symbol of Jewish unity and the temple of Jewish glory, a task is presented on which many blessings rest. ❖

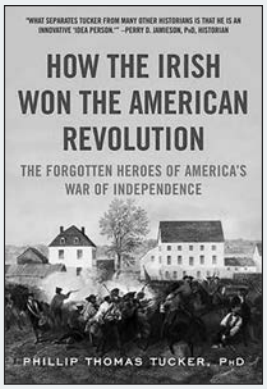
Winston Spencer Churchill (1874-1965) served as prime minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945 and again from 1951 to 1955. Readers of TBR know he is not a favorite historical figure of this magazine, but we found his comments on this topic interesting—and deemed unprintable in any mainstream publication today.







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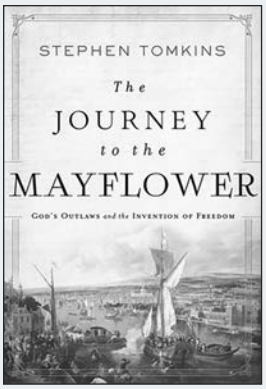

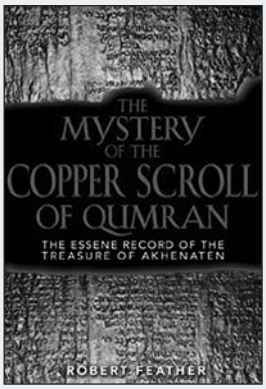

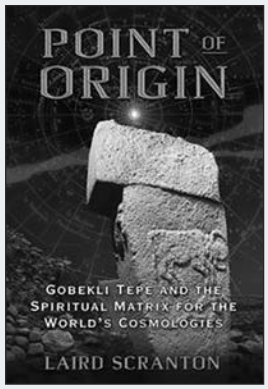

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How the Irish Won the American Revolution

NEW! Subtitle: *The Forgotten Heroes of America's War of Independence*. By Phillip Thomas Tucker. Irish immigrants were very active in the American Revolution, both on the battlefields and off, and yet their stories are not well known. The important contributions of the Irish on military, political, and economic levels have been long ignored by generations of historians. New evidence has revealed that Washington's Continental Army consisted of a far larger percentage of Irish soldiers than previously thought—between 40% and 50%. Irish contributors such as John Barry, the colonies' foremost naval officer; Henry Knox, an artillery officer and future secretary of war; Richard Montgomery, America's first war hero and martyr; and Charles Thomson, a radical organizer and secretary to the Continental Congress, were all instrumental in carrying out the vision for a free country. Without the Irish, we surely would have lost. Softcover, 432 pages, #895, *$18*.

The Journey to the Mayflower: God's Outlaws and the Invention of Freedom

NEW! By Stephen Tomkins. An authoritative and immersive history of the far-reaching events in England that led to the sailing of the *Mayflower*. The voyage that took the Pilgrim fathers to the New World was a foundational event in American history, but it began as an English story, which pioneered the idea of religious freedom. The illegal underground movement of Protestant separatists from Elizabeth I's Church of England is a story of subterfuge and danger, arrests and interrogations, prison and executions. It starts with Queen Mary's attempts to burn Protestantism out of England, which created a Protestant underground. Later, when Elizabeth's Protestant reformation didn't go far enough, radicals recreated that underground, meeting illegally throughout England, facing prison and death for their crimes. They went into exile in the Netherlands, where they lived in poverty—and finally to the New World. The story of these early colonists is full of contemporary relevance: religious violence, the threat to national security, freedom of religion, and tolerance of dangerous opinions. Hardback, 304 pages, #916, *$29*.

The Mystery of the Copper Scroll of Qumran: The Essene Record of the Treasure of Akhenaten

NEW! The famous Dead Sea Scrolls comprise the oldest collection of Biblical documents ever discovered. Of the Dead Sea Scrolls, none has baffled experts more than the 2,000-year-old Copper Scroll, discovered in 1952 by a team of Bedouins led by Henri de Contenson. Appearing to be a list of buried treasure engraved on copper pieces, the Copper Scroll is considered to be the work of a secretive Jewish sect of devout Essenes, who lived by the Dead Sea around the time of Jesus. No one has been able to explain its meaning or discover any of the 64 locations where the Biblical treasures it lists are buried. Robert Feather has unraveled the enigma of the Copper Scroll in a fascinating study that takes the reader on a journey from ancient Mesopotamia, through Canaan, into Egypt, and back to the shores of the Dead Sea. His exploration links the scroll to the ancient Egyptian king Akhenaten, confirming the influence of this pharaoh's religious beliefs on those of the Hebrews. Softcover, 432 pages, #917, *$29*.

Point of Origin: Gobekli Tepe and the Spiritual Matrix for the World's Cosmologies

NEW! Reveals Gobekli Tepe as a center of civilizing knowledge for the ancient world. How could multiple ancient cultures, spanning both years and geography, have such similar cosmologies? Why do the Dogon of Africa and the civilizations of ancient Egypt, India, Tibet and China share sacred words and symbols? Revealing the existence of a long-forgotten primal culture and the world's first center of higher learning, Laird Scranton shows how the sophisticated complex at Gobekli Tepe in Turkey is the point of origin from which all the great civilizations of the past inherited their cosmology, esoteric teachings, and civilizing skills, such as agriculture, metallurgy, and masonry, fully developed. Scranton explains how the carved images on Gobekli Tepe's pillars were the precursors to the sacred symbols of the Dogon, Egyptians, Tibetans, and Chinese as well as the matriarchal Sakti cult of ancient Iran and India. Softcover, 224 pages, #891, *$17*.

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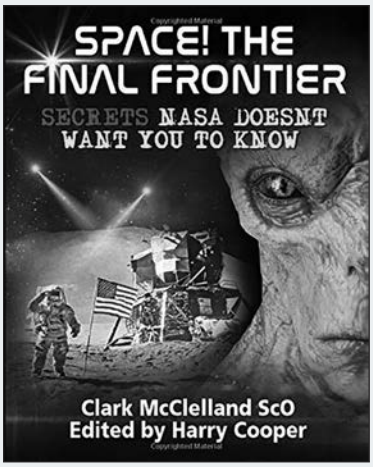

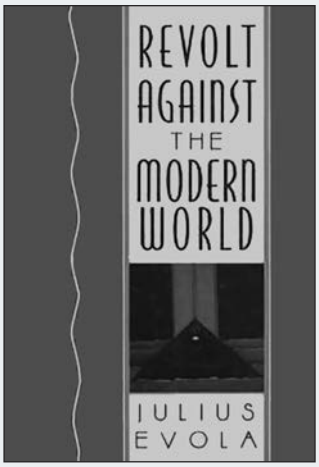

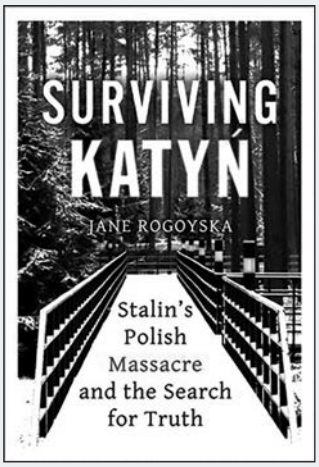

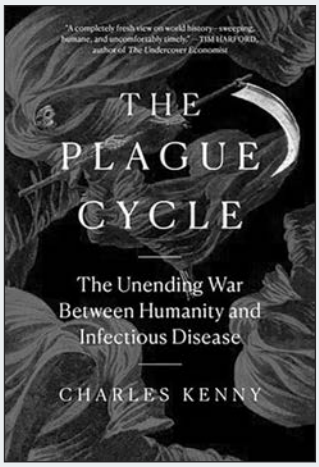

More New Books from TBR Book Club

Space! The Final Frontier: Secrets NASA Doesn't Want You to Know About

NEW! Edited by Harry Cooper, publisher of Sharkhunters *KTB* magazine. This book yanks the curtain back on some allegedly shocking super-secret activities by the United States government. Author Clark McClelland was an engineer with NASA for 35 years and was an ScO—a Spacecraft Operator. He was well qualified and he performed some very important work with NASA on the ground—and in the air. Then, suddenly, he "fell from grace." Why? McClelland was, later in life, willing to reveal the incredible details of his clandestine work—the sabotage, the intrigue, the accusations of treason, the high-ranking men of the Third Reich he worked with who were officially dead prior to them coming to Florida to work with NASA. After you read this book, you will wonder how McClelland has not been assassinated. Like other Area 51 and NASA whistleblowers, he has been unfairly smeared and discredited—but refuses to be silenced. Find out what NASA doesn't want you to know anything about! Softcover, 8.5 x 11 format, 295 pages, #922, *$25*.

Revolt Against the Modern World: Politics, Religion, and Social Order in the Kali Yuga

NEW! With uncompromising intensity, Julius Evola analyzes the spiritual and cultural malaise at the heart of Western civilization and all that passes for progress in the modern world. Evola spares no one and nothing in his survey of what we have lost and where we are headed. Prophetic and provocative, *Revolt Against the Modern World* outlines a profound metaphysics of history and demonstrates how and why we have lost contact with the transcendent dimension of being. The revolt advocated by Evola does not resemble the protests of liberals or conservatives. Rather, he attempts to trace the remote causes and processes that have corrosively influenced our higher values, ideals, beliefs and codes of conduct—the world of tradition—that are at the foundation of Western civilization and described in the myths and literature of the Indo Europeans. Hardback, 412 pages, #915, *$30*.

Surviving Katyn: Stalin's Polish Massacre and the Search for Truth

By Jane Rogoyska. The Katyn Massacre of 22,000 Polish prisoners of war is a crime to which there are no witnesses. Committed in utmost secrecy in April–May 1940 by the NKVD on the orders of Stalin, for nearly 50 years the Soviet regime succeeded in maintaining the fiction that Katyn was a Nazi atrocity, their story unchallenged by Western governments fearful of upsetting a powerful Cold War adversary. *Surviving Katyn* explores the decades-long search for answers, focusing on the experience of those individuals with the most at stake—the few survivors of the massacre and the Polish wartime forensic investigators—whose quest for the truth in the face of a ruthless enemy came at great personal cost. Hardback, 400 pages, #892, *$30*.

The Plague Cycle: The Unending War Between Humanity and Infectious Disease

By Charles Kenny. For 4,000 years, the size and vitality of cities, economies and empires were heavily determined by infection. The cycle of plagues set the tempo of civilizational growth and decline. But the scientific revolutions of the past 200 years have freed humanity from the hold of epidemic cycles—resulting in an urbanized, globalized and wealthy world. However, our development has lately become precarious. Climate fluctuations, population burdens and global trade have left us more vulnerable than ever to newly emerging plagues. Kenny reveals the relationship between civilization and infectious disease over the past five millennia. Hardback, 320 pages, #893, *$18*.

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Pan Judah!

The Political Cartoons of Der Stürmer: 1925-1945

DELUXE EDITION

Beginning in the 1920s, Julius Streicher published a small weekly German newspaper called *Der Stürmer*. Its mission was straightforward: to warn the German people about the threats posed by foreign and domestic Jews. Streicher was convinced the dangers were very real, and his articles gave a blunt and direct account of them. A key feature of *Der Stürmer* was its political cartoons. The cover of every issue, and several interior pages, displayed cartoons depicting various alleged Jewish dangers, in a most striking and graphic form. The lead cartoonist was a man named Philipp "Fips" Rupprecht. His cartoons became the signature feature of the newspaper, and grew to represent the broader German struggle against Jewry. With the demise of National Socialist Germany, *Der Stürmer* and Fips's cartoons were largely buried and forgotten. The victorious nations certainly did not want old Nazi images floating around, raising difficult questions about why the Nazis were so critical of Jews. Recently, though, a skilled digital artist named Robert Penman rediscovered the forgotten images. He carefully restored, colorized and reissued them. Here, for the first time, he has compiled 200 of the best Fips images, as they have never been seen before. Penman has done a masterful job. The images are sharp, crisp, and compelling. The colors are stunningly vivid. The effect is truly astonishing. Fips's cartoons, originally printed on cheap newsprint, come alive for the first time since the end of WWII. Every image is a small masterpiece, a true work of contemporary art. And each one tells a story—a story with relevance for the present day. Organized into six chapters chronologically, Fips's cartoons clearly demonstrate a progression of views over the period of 20 years, from before the Nazis assumed power until the very end of the war. They tell the story of Germany's rise and fall as nothing else can. Hardback, 8.5 x 11, color illustrations, glossy, high-quality stock, 288 pages, #910, *$75*.

Special Barnes Review Theme Issues

The All-Holocaust Issue

January/February 2001—Expanded and updated in 2009. Now 112 pages. Why Hitler came to power; Jews paid for their work in the camps; holocaust education in the public schools; why the holocaust is important; holocaust propaganda everywhere; Jewish power and prosperity; Jewish declaration of war against Germany; Nuremberg trials; Anne Frank; holocaust survivors; Auschwitz death toll; birth of the holocaust legend; holocaust racket; what's a "denier"?; more. *$15* each.

Defending Dixie

September/October 2017—The truth about the Fort Pillow "massacre"; an honest appraisal of the Gray Ghost; tariffs were the real cause of the war; interviews with monument activists and Southern historians Lochlainn Seabrook, Ed deVries and Charles Edward Lincoln III; secret societies and the Civil War; blockade-runners of the South; Sherman's annihilation policy; Dixie's dark secret: rich, black slaveholders; memoirs of a Rebel private; the Cherokee general; the Missouri exodus; the cultural cleansing of the South; Maryland state song on the chopping block; the Jim Crow double-cross; and more. 112 pages, *$15* each.

Holocausts: Real and Imagined

September/October 2018—Topics covered include: American Indian holocaust; Bolshevik holocaust in Russia; Hitler and the World War I holocaust; the WWII holocaust on the Eastern Front and the activities of the *Einsatzgruppen*; evidence for Babi Yar massacre lacking; holocaust of Tokyo; Dresden holocaust; how the Cossacks avoided a holocaust; Northern greed and the holocaust of the American South; the WWII mass expulsion holocaust; the MK Ultra "mind holocaust"; the modern-day holocaust of European culture; more. 132 pages, *$15* each.

Werwölfe of the Reich

September/October 2019—Topics covered include: The German underground resistance *during* WWII; the German underground resistance *after* WWII; Hitler's views on Christianity; why Hitler invaded Norway and Denmark; how Churchill instigated and prolonged World War II; investigating the deaths of Soviet prisoners in German concentration camps; uncensored interview with James Bacque; how Hitler reunited French wartime workers with their families; the horrors of "de-Nazifiction"; Allied sinking of German passenger liners; ransacking the Reich and the Trophy Affair; more. 112 pages, *$15* each.

Defending American Heroes

September/October 2020—Honest biographies of some of America's slandered heroes. Includes articles on Fr. Junipera Serra; Thomas Jefferson; Andrew Jackson; Robert E. Lee; J.E.B. Stuart; abolitionist Matthias Baldwin; Charles Lindbergh; Mayor Frank Rizzo; how Abe Lincoln messed up George Washington's America; what they are hiding about Judah. P. Benjamin; slavery in the words of slaves; the Congo-Arab War: when White Europeans fought to end Black slavery in Africa; Antifa, BLM team up to destroy America; incredible glassmaking techniques of ancient cultures; more. Great gift for a young person being brainwashed in public school! 144 pages, *$15* each.

Hitler vs. the Bankers

September/October 2021—Adolf Hitler locks up members of the Rothschild family; why Josef Stalin is really the founding father of the Zionist state of Israel; the Spanish Civil War as a warning for the West today; the forgotten legacy of José Antonio Primo de Rivera; the Zionist hand instigating for World War II; Big Zionist Jews vs. Little Jews and "the Holocaust"; why the Zionists want David Irving silenced; Dr. Sigmund Rascher's medical experiments; Canada's Great Upheaval of the Acadians; the Aryan race in antiquity; more. 128 pages, *$15* each.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PRAISE FOR PATRICK

Antonius J. Patrick's articles in recent issues of TBR have been especially informative and well written. Providing readers with the full story behind the 1898 Spanish American War, the atrocities committed by the "Republicans" (Communists and anarchists) during the Spanish Civil War, and the U.S. invasion of Mexico in the 1840s is needed as the standard history texts bury or ignore important truths about these events. (How much better off would both the world and our country be if the United States had not gone down the road of imperialism?) The failings of a corrupt and biased historiography in the Western world make Revisionist history necessary. Keep up the great work!

Larry Z. Burdoin
Texas

WAGNER & HERZL

Richard Wagner's views on "the Jewish Question" strongly paralleled those of the Zionist leader Theodor Herzl. Both Wagner and Herzl saw the Jews as a distinct and foreign group in Europe. Herzl saw anti-Semitism as "an understandable reaction to Jewish defects" brought about by the Jewish persecution of Gentiles. Jews had, he claimed, been educated by Judaism to be "leeches" and possessed "frightful financial power."

For Herzl, the Jews were a money worshipping people incapable of understanding any other motives than money. Dr. Kevin MacDonald notes in *Separation and its Discontents* that Herzl argued that "a prime source of modern anti-Semitism was that emancipation had brought Jews into direct economic competition with the gentile middle classes. Anti-Semitism based on resource competition was rational." Herzl "insisted that one could not expect a majority to 'let itself be subjugated' by formerly scorned outsiders that they had just released from the ghetto."

Pianist and conductor Daniel Barenboim notes that "Wagner's conclusion about the Jewish Question was not only verbally similar to Herzl's," but that "both Wagner and Herzl favored the emigration of the German Jews."

Despite their convergence of opinion on the Jewish Question, Herzl avoided the opprobrium posthumously heaped on Wagner; intellectual consistency being the first casualty of Jewish ethnic warfare through the destruction of culture.

Gene Fisher
Via email

A MARKETING IDEA

I have a suggestion for the marketing of TBR and increasing subscribership. I've been a subscriber for three-to-four years now and I was just reading the terrific issue on the theme "Hitler vs. the Bankers."

I've been operating a "red pill" email for subscribers for about 20 years now, so I'm always on the lookout and researching good content, and one of my issues has been learning a more truthful version of history—especially the history of the first half of the 20th century.

While reading TBR, I frequently want to send one of the articles to my mailing list. It occurred to me that, if you made PDFs of the articles available to subscribers, people like me would be able to send them to our personal mailing lists, almost all of the recipients being people who are interested in and sympathetic to the content of those articles.

That being the case, it would seem that that process would be a great way for Barnes Review to be known by a larger audience, probably driving subscribership in the process.

Michael Ivey
North Carolina

TALMUDIC MARXISTS IN POWER

In your article "No Just Cause," in the November/December 2021 issue, Earl Denny features Jack Bernstein's booklet *Life of an American Jew in Racist, Marxist Israel*. Denny says: "In his booklet, Bernstein sheds much light on 20th-century history, political events and the influence and control Israel exerts over United States economic and foreign affairs." The Barnes Review has done an excellent job of documenting Bernstein's assertions through its articles and recommended reading.

This control continues unabated in the United States with its Marxist influence in our government. Consider the people the Joe Biden administration has put in power: Attorney General Merrick Garland, Secretary of State Antony Blinken, Secretary of the Treasury Janet Yellen, Chief of Staff Ron Klain, and Secretary of Homeland Security Alejandro Mayorkas. These are all Talmudic Jews and Marxists determined to destroy the existing structure of the U.S. for a New World Order, a Marxist utopia. Their appointees are numerous, and they are all fellow Marxists staffing the ever-expanding Deep State. In addition, there are other Jewish Marxists in key positions such as President of the American Federation of Teachers Randi Weingarten. Her partner, Sharon Kleinbaum, is also a Jewish Marxist.

Fox News can be misleading on this issue. It will never expose Jewish Marxism in the U.S. and its Talmudic underpinning. Instead, it contends that the Biden administration is the essence of incompetence littered with one mistake after another. There have been no mistakes. Everything that this administration does is by design and has been carefully planned. As FDR said: "If something happens in the political arena, you can bet it was planned that way."

The American people don't understand what is happening because they are the victims of massive propaganda. Although The Barnes Review and American Free Press newspaper do yeoman's work in alerting Americans, it is not enough to offset the mainstream media. It amazes me that a significant number of Americans believe that the people Kyle Rittenhouse shot were not white.

Laurence C. Baldauf Jr.
Via email

COUNTING COUPS

The quote below is from Robert F. Kennedy Jr.'s speech in Milan, Italy to a crowd of thousands in November 2021. I was shocked at the number of coups RFK Jr. claimed were undertaken by the CIA. Has TBR taken this angle and perhaps compiled a list? You should.

"Between 1947 and the year 2000, the CIA was engaged in 73 *coups d'etat*, most of them against democracies. [That equals] one third of the countries in the world."

Helen Kay
Via email

AMERICA IN MORAL DECLINE

An invisible power, the "New World Order," the "globalists," consisting mostly of Zionists and their collaborators, control most of the media, the film industry and the educational system, thus it has the support and approval of the average citizen. Gaining control over a country is accomplished with a moral decline and drug dependency of its people with the help of the media and the film industry. Isn't this what is happening in the U.S.?

Lawmakers in Western countries are following the orders of this cabal, afraid that the media will be called into action against them and they will find themselves jobless and their lives ruined. So, the Black Lives Matter lawbreakers and the Antifa looters and destroyers don't get arrested. Instead, they receive sympathetic coverage from the press.

Blacks have been brainwashed by the media, by their churches and at school to believe that their shortcomings, their poverty, their living conditions, the out-of-control murdering in their own neighborhoods, their low grades and their high dropout rates from school—even their obesity—are not their own fault but are to be blamed on Whites. If Communism would take over, many Blacks would feel justified to go looting and killing Whites, mostly middle-class and well-to-do Americans, like what happened in Russia during the Communist revolution in 1918. Blacks are ready to take revenge against the hated Whites.

There is talk among the far left of taking our guns away so we wouldn't even be able to defend ourselves if Communism takes over and the looting and murdering begin. And they will begin, because that is what out-of-control mobs do when the government stands down. One can only hope, if it happens, that there still will be responsible lawmakers around with enough power in government to control the mob.

How long are we going to wait to take our country back and restore law and order? Are there still politicians that are not under the control of the globalists and can be trusted? After all, White Europeans created the United States. They created the laws that kept us safe, laws that some want to change now into more lenient versions. Europeans, with their hard work, built up the economy, so everybody who wants to work can make a good living.

But some don't want to work and expect the government to take care of them.

So, let's call this problem that we are facing now by its real name, it is "reverse discrimination," supported by the government. It's high time to confront our enemy while we still can and restore order before we are outnumbered.

Those Blacks that don't like this country and hate White people and demand reparations should receive reparations, but then they should be sent back to the countries where their forefathers came from and where civilization barely exists. That should make them happy, including the rest of us that they call "the deplorables."

Angela Woywood
Via email

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SPREAD

It matters not, how and why the Covid-19 virus originated. It came from somewhere in mainland China, and the Communist Chinese could have kept it contained within the boundaries of their country had they so desired. They are responsible for the spread of the virus to the world, sought or unsought.

It is certain that the Covid-19 virus did not fly through the air across the Pacific Ocean from China to California by itself, without purposeful human instrumentality. At our end of the ocean, Americans deliberately admitted into our country said persons carrying the virus from China.

We do not know the intentions of the persons who initially produced the virus. But it is clear that the transportation of the Covid-19 virus across international boundaries was an act of hostile intent, aided by American co-conspirators.

Lawrence K. Marsh
Maryland

APPRECIATES THE HUMOR

Everything is so deathly serious these days, sometimes we just have to laugh. I appreciate your effort to interject some sarcastic humor into the magazine in your editorials.

Fred Miller
Tennessee

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